REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,219.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1875.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Annum | Rs. 48 | For Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
| Monthly | 5 | Monthly | 6 |

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Annum | Rs. 52 | For Annum | Rs. 67 |
| Half-yearly | 29 | Half-yearly | 38 |
| Quarterly | 16 | Quarterly | 20 |
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### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 2 0 |
| Second do. | „ 1 8 |
| Third do. | „ 1 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | „ 0 12 As. |

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 *As.* per Line. |
| Second do. | 4½ „ „ |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ „ „ |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Rs. 1 0 |
| Each succeeding line | „ 0-8 *As.* |

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at, our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander TEMPLETON, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 1st July. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Oriental is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accomodation for 60 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Saturday, the 26th inst., will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st June, 1875.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. ASIA, 1,700 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. GAZES, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th June 1875, at noon.

| June 1875. | | June 1875. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 12 | Leaves Madras | 23 |
| „ Carwar | 14 | „ Manipatnam | 26 |
| „ Naravkel | 17 | „ Cocanada | 27 |
| „ Alleppy | 17 | „ Vizagapatam | 28 |
| „ Tuticorin | 18 | „ Bimlipatam | 29 |
| „ Colombo | 20 | „ Pegu | 30 |
| „ Negapatam | 22 | „ False Point | 30 |
| „ Pondicherry | 23 | Arrives CALCUTTA | July 2 |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer as the line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Madras by Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Banjoer, Padang and Mohuma Islands—to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bunoorah, to and from Bagdad, with Steamers and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at the KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. BUSHIRE, 722 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. SMITH, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

June 1875.

| June 1875. | | June 1875. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 16 | Leaves BUSREH | 5 |
| „ Kurrachee | 20 | „ Fao | 5 |
| „ Muscat | 23 | „ Bushire | 9 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 25 | „ Linga | 11 |
| „ Linga | 27 | „ Bunder Abbas | 13 |
| „ Bushire | 29 | „ Jask | 14 |
| July 1875. | | „ Gwadur | 16 |
| „ Fao | 1 | „ Kurrachee | 20 |
| Arrive BUSREH | 2 | Arrive BOMBAY | 23 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### TEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J. SCOTT, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. BUSHIRE, 722 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. SMITH, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 | Without food. |
| Suez | 26 | 22 | 8 | |
| Port Said | 35 | 24 | 9 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles | 52 | 35 | 14-10 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay 1st January 1875.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 9th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

| | Tons. H.P. | |
|---|---|---|
| Steamer CALIPSO | 2,000, 220, | about 5th July 1875. |
| Passenger Steamer CASTORE | 2,700, 250, | about 5th Aug. 1875. |

The CALIPSO can accommodate 30 Cabin Passengers at £40 to Trieste.

The Passenger Steamer CASTORE has excellent First and Second-class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | £45 | £25 | £19-0 |
| To Port Said | £34 6 | £23 0 | £14-6 |
| To Suez | £32 8 | £22 0 | £13-7 |
| To Aden | £19 4 | £16 0 | £ 7-7 |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

25, Bombay Green, 7th June 1875.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

CAPTAIN. TONS. H.P. JUNE.

VESSELS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHINA | G. Brooks | 2010 | 400 11th—Suez, &c. |
| LOMBARDY | E. M. Gillson | 2723 | 450 18th—Southampton. |
| TEHERAN | A. H. Johnson | 3283 | 400 25th—Suez, &c. |
| | | | July. |
| AUSTRALIA | J. Murray | 3648 | 600 2nd—Southampton. |
| KAISAR | G. J. Babot | 2870 | 450 9th—Suez, &c. |
| INDUS | N. Stewart | 3478 | 500 16th—Southampton. |
| DELHI | G. Lee | 3178 | 400 23rd—Suez, &c. |
| DECCAN | J. D. Gaby | 3128 | 600 30th—Southampton. |

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th June 1875.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 14th June 1875, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SUNDA, (1,682 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain J. C. RAMAY, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 11th June 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st May 1875.

### LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT THE 20TH INSTANT.

THE fine Steamer COROMANDEL, 1,979 Tons, JOHN D. MAIN, Commander, will be despatched as above.

This Steamer is favorably known in the East India Trade, for which she was specially designed, having her Cabins and Saloon on Upper Deck.

PASSAGE MONEY ..... Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROM & Co.,
OR
MACKINLAY, SIMPSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1875.

### FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will

be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No delay will take place in the transhipment or forwarding of such cargo.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

### SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A handsome cab.
2 military saddles, complete.
1 set of single harness.
1 bundle brinjari dog.
A handsome fast trotting Dark bay Mare, quiet to ride and drive.
A Good light 4 Seated Phaeton.
2 Horses, Strong and well used to harness, free from all vices.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th June 1875.

### DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the rooms in Apollo Street, No. 12.

A variety of Sundry Articles consisting of rich cut Glass Ware, white and Gold, Blue and Green Bordered Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet Articles, white Pocket Handkerchiefs Socks and Stockings, Remnant pieces of Cordroy, Flannels, Bengal Silk, Merino cloth, Brown Holland, striped Cashmeer, Alpaca, Broad cloth, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

AUCTION SALE of Very Elegant French-polished and Carved Household Furniture, Glass and Crockery-ware, Plated Articles, a First-rate Thurston's Mahogany Walnut Tree Miniature Billiard Table, &c., at the Bungalow opposite Tarwaddy, Malabar Hill (near the Gibbet).

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the abovenamed place, the valuable French-polished and carved furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman, comprising glass-ware, decanters, jugs, rich dinner, dessert and tea sets, plated candlesticks, bowster curry dishes, salvers, cruet and egg frames, a set of spoons and forks, knives, &c., and also carved and French polished furniture consisting of circular, dining, pier, card and sofa tables, sideboard, verandah and drapeau couches, Lady's cabinet writing table, drawing room easy and folding chairs, whatnots, bookstands, teapoys, hatstand, sideboard, screens, chiff stone, rich engravings in pierced frames, vases, figures and ornaments, an American clock, English and Persian carpets, plated and brass fenders and fire-irons, a large wardrobe box playing 24 airs with 3 spare barrels, a first rate Thurston's slate miniature billiard table with balls, cues, &c., English painted iron four poster bed with mattress and canopy, complete, dressing and wash-hand tables, mahogany cheval and toilette glasses, wardrobes cupboards, blackwood and cane-seated chest of drawers, two elegantly made glass door book cases, writing table, pigeon hole, English watercloset, bathing tubs, and other miscellaneous articles, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th June, 1875.

### MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO—AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT GAIWADY, CAVEL.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd day of June 1875, at 4 P.M., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, and on account and risk of the Insolvent, Ignacio Francisco de Souza, the following Landed Properties as follows :—

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Farendaree land or ground with the Messuage, tenement, or dwelling house there n standing, assessed under No. 45, containing by admeasurement 284 1/9th square yards, being 46 feet in breadth and 55 feet in length, be the same a little more less, situate, lying and being at Gaiwady, Cavel, in the Bhoolesh war Sub-district, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Ignacio Francisco de Souza, on or towards the west by the house of Rev. Thomas John Fiaera, on or towards the north by the public passage, and on or towards the south by the oart commonly called or known as Codacowaddy.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of Farendaree ground or land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house thereon standing, assessed under No. 44, containing by admeasurement 158 square yards, be the same little more or less, situate, lying or being at Gaiwady in the Subdistrict of Bhoolesh war, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the house of the late Phillip Murzello, on or towards the west by the house of the said Ignacio Francisco de Souza, on or towards the north by a public passage, on or towards the south by the oart called Codacowaddy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th June 1875.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Shipps' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

### HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A PART from the singularly favourable circumstances under which it is selected for us, this admirable Wine, equal to any at Twenty Rupees per dozen, is not placed in the hands of the Indian Public at Rupees Ten without the strictest economy having been necessarily exercised at every step of its importation. We invite all who know good Wine, to say whether they can purchase anything equal to it in France at the price we charge for it here, which is

Quarts, Re. 10. Pints Rs. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO IRON FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, a number of Cast Iron PILLARS now lying at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th June 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, that VIJLEE, Widow of Moolice Heera, has CONTRACTED to SELL to KESSONRAM RAMKUTTON. All that piece or parcel of LAND subject to Fazendaree rent, with a Dwelling House standing thereon, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay under No. 36, situate in Second Bhatwadia Row, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war, and containing by admeasurement (158 4/9) square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded on the south by the Second Bhatwada Street, on the north by the Halalcore's passage, on the east by the house of Vittaldass Sunkerlall, and on the west by the house of Gopal Hurjeevun Soonoo. Any person claiming any right, title, or interest in or to the aforesaid property, whether by way of Mortgage, Gift, Inheritance, Lease, or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known to Messrs. JEFFERSON and PAYNE, Purchaser's Solicitors, at their Office, No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort, within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date of this advertisement, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim.—Dated this 9th day of June 1875.

JEFFERSON AND PAYNE,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1875 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 28th day of June instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 8th day of June 1875, and in the thirty-eighth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

NARAYEN DAJI,
Sheriff.

### WATERPROOFS FOR THE MONSOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WHITE INDIA RUBBER COATS | Rs. 13-8 | or Rs. 19-8 the Suit. |
| WHITE INDIA RUBBER LEGGINGS | „ 4-8 | |
| WHITE INDIA RUBBER CAPS | „ 3 8 | |
| DOUBLE VULCANIZED WHITE RUBBER COATS, extra thick for rough Wear | Rs. 11-0 | or Rs. 18 8 the Suit. |
| DOUBLE VULCANIZED WHITE RUBBER LEGGINGS | „ 5-8 | |
| DOUBLE VULCANIZED WHITE RUBBER CAPS | „ 3 8 | |
| EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER COATS, recommended for Boardship Wear | Rs. 20 0 | or Rs. 27 8 the Suit. |
| EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER LEGGINGS | „ 5-8 | |
| EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER CAPS | „ 3-8 | |

INVERNESS CAPES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WHITE INDIA RUBBER CAPES | Rs. 18 0 | Rs. 25 Suit |
| WHITE INDIA RUBBER LEGGINGS | „ 5 8 | |
| WHITE INDIA RUBBER CAPS | „ 3-8 | |
| EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER CAPES | Rs. 25 0 | Rs.33 Suit. |
| EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER LEGGINGS | „ 5 8 | |
| EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER CAPS | „ 3 8 | |

DRAB FINE TWILLED CAPES, the best article procurable, warranted not to stick ..... Rs. 30-0

ANY OF THE ABOVE SOLD SEPARATELY.

AMERICAN LEATHER CLOTH, OF EXTRA THICKNESS, FOR SEPOYS' AND GHORAWALLAS' CLOAKS AND PUGREE COVERS.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

TO ENVELOPE THE ENTIRE FIGURE, INVALUABLE TO TRAVELLERS, Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 25.

LADIES' GALOSHES, Rs. 3 per Pair.

GENTLEMEN'S GALOSHES, Rs. 3 per Pair.

GENTLEMEN'S INDIA RUBBER HESSIAN BOOTS, Rs. 12-8 to 17-8.

UMBRELLAS.

| COTTON : | ALPACA : | SILK : |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8 | Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 7-8. | Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 20. |

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as EYE GLASSES,

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver*. The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,
CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.
Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.
Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.
Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a PIANO, by COLLARD and COLLARD, in excellent order, Rs. 350. W. ADAMS, Metal Mart, Byculla.

TO LET.—Healthy, Cool, Cheerful, and Convenient QUARTERS, near Victoria Gardens and Tramway. Apply to SECRETARY, Albion Place, Byculla.

WANTED, a respectable EUROPEAN or NATIVE, capable of attending to the Indent Department in an European Merchant's Office. Previous experience of the business indispensable. Apply to X.Y.Z., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a six H.P. horizontal high-pressure Tangye Engine, nearly new, in first-rate order, with 40 feet countershaft and pulleys. For particulars, apply to KNOOP & Co.

## NOTICES.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS,

THESE SEALS are now supplied through MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay. Seals with moveable Dates, adapted for 10 or more years, at an extra cost.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY, will be held at the Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of ELECTING a MEMBER of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION in the room of Mr. RAHADJAS MUNCHARAM, deceased.

E. HINGLEY,
Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Bombay.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 1st June 1875.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for one Year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, &c., required for the use of the BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE will be received by the Undersigned on the 21st (Twenty-first) instant, at 12 (Twelve) Noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of (Rs. 500) Rupees Five Hundred, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted, should refuse to fulfil the contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and the Forms of Tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, dated 1st June 1875.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (LIMITED).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and CARGO between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and AUSTRALIA, via TORRES STRAITS.

GUTHRIE & Co.,
General Agents, Singapore.

For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and Passage, and other information, apply to

LYALL, RENNIE & Co.,
Calcutta.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

ELPHINSTONE DOCK, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for the MASONRY, together with the Coffer Dams, Timbering, and Excavations thereafter, of a WET DOCK of about twenty-nine acres PROPOSED to be CONSTRUCTED on the site of the present ELPHINSTONE BASIN, Bombay. The works include above six thousand lineal feet of Wharf walls and two single entrances each sixty feet wide. Plans, Conditions of Contract, Specification and Forms of Tender may be seen on application to the Director General of Stores, India Office, Westminster S. W., on and after the 14th day of May 1875. Also at the Office of the Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after the 15th day of June 1875. Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Contract No. 1, Elphinstone Dock" are to be lodged with the Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust at Bombay on or before Noon of THURSDAY, the 19th day of August 1875. No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

(Sd.) GEORGE HAMILTON.
Under-Secretary of State for India.

India Office, 11th May 1875.
By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,
HENRY MORLAND,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay Port Trust Offices, 10th June 1875.

BAILDON'S MEDITERRANEAN SALT.

By means of which a Sea Bath may be obtained at any time. It is much recommended for its bracing effects, and for its remedial properties in many tropical complaints.

Per 7lbs. Bag, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GINGER BRANDY,

*As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition,*

By "VAUGHAN-JONES;" the finest Cordial and Stomach tonic.

("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles.

No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entire new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OF WHICH £200,000 HAS BEEN SUBSCRIBED.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH ..... 31, GEORGE STREET.
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The Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company and are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on WAREHOUSES, MILLS, MERCHANDISE and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on the most favourable terms.

C. MACDONALD & Co

Victoria Buildings, 7th June 1875.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW.

PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

TRINCHINOPOLY GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,
CASHMERE SILVER WORK.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gold Suites | Rs. | 100, 225, 260, 300, 500 |
| Gem „ | „ | 200, 250, 300, 350, to 600 |
| Gold half Suites | „ | 50, 55, 60, 80, 100 to 150 |
| Gem „ „ | „ | 75, 85, 100, 120, 150 |
| Bracelets Clasped Gold | „ | 75, 85, 90, 100, 125, 200 |
| „ with Gems | „ | 100, 120, 150, 200, to 1,000 |
| Earrings, Gold | „ | 18, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 100 |
| Gem Rings | „ | 30, 35, 50, 80, 100 to 1,000 |
| Gold Lockets | „ | 25, 30, 35, 40, 60, 80, 100 to 150 |
| Gem ditto | „ | 60, 80, 93, 100 to 500 |
| Necklets, Flexible Bands | „ | 100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250. |

HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1865, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, SHAIK HAGMOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 10TH JUNE, 1875.

THE report of yesterday's Liverpool Cotton Market showed increased depression, the sales only reaching 8,000 bales against imports of 18,000. Spot quotations as given by Reuter indicated a decline of 1/16d. per lb, on Fair Dhollera, Fair Oomrawuttee, Good Fair Ginned Broach, Mid Orleans, Good Fair Westerns and Fair Cocanada, and ¼d on Fair Bengal. To arrive Reuter quoted Good Fair Dhollera G. F. clause May-June shipment, via Cape, at 5¼d, which, if correct, signify, a drop of ¼d. within the past few days, but in all likelihood the quotation is for the fully fair clause Canal shipment.

This morning's Market opened quiet but steady; probable sales, 10,000; imports 10,000, bales.

Yesterday's New York message quotes both Mid-Uplands on the spot and futures ⅛ cent. per lb. lower. The day's receipts are given at 7,000 bales, Exports to U. K nil, but we are inclined to think the position should be reversed, viz., Receipts nil, Exports 7,000, otherwise this morning's Liverpool Market would have been likely to show more depression than it does.

In the London General Produce Markets the only change is a decline of 3d. to 6d. per cwt. in Bombay linseed.

A further payment of £2,18,000 into the Bank of England was advised in yesterday's message, confirming a continuance of the easier tendency in money at Home previously noticed. Consols this morning have advanced to 93; French Rentes to 103¾.

STERLING EXCHANGE still shows a hardening tendency, and rates to-day close partially 1/32d. higher. The firmness is due apparently to the Exchange Banks having, as a rule, run themselves somewhat short of funds, but with Cotton business virtually at an end, this state of affairs can only be temporary, especially with the margin now existing between Bar Silver and the present level of rates. It is reported, with what degree of correctness we do not know, that 55¼d. is not the legitimate quotation for Silver, no quantity being obtainable at that rate, but even allowing 56¼d., the rupee would only be worth slightly over 1s. 9¼d., or 1¼ per cent. under the demand rate for Bank Bills, so that this argument does not justify higher Exchange. We quote to-day :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills | on demand | 1s. 9 9-16d. | per rupee. |
| Do | 6 months' sight | 1s. 10⅛ | ,, |
| Credits | 3 do | 1s. 10 1-16d | ,, |
| Documents | 3 do | 1s. 10 3-32d | ,, |

On Calcutta there has been increased pressure to sell and a considerable business has been done in 60 days' sight bills at 1 per cent. discount, demand being 99 7/8. For GOVERNMENT PAPER the enquiry is insignificant and values are again lower, say Fours, Rs. 102½; Fours and a half, Rs. 103½; Fives and a half, Rs. 109½.

SHARES are rather quieter to day and generally unchanged in price. Bank of Bombays are steady at yesterday's quotation. National Banks have recovered to Rs. 114. Bombay Press have advanced to Rs. 1,400. In Spinning and Weaving Shares Bombay United have declined Rs. 10, Great Eastern Rs. 20, and Morarjee Rs. 10 per share, whilst the Fleming have advanced Rs. 20, Hindustan Rs. 10, Madras Spinning Rs. 50 and Manockjee Petit Rs. 5 per Share.

In COTTON there has been nothing doing on European account of any importance, and prices would probably have been Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy lower in sympathy with the Liverpool advices but for the Sutta settlement now going on. Luckily at a time like the present business is not interfered with by it, but the usual "rig" is being attempted, by making a series of small purchases through different channels at something like Rs. 7 to Rs 8 per candy over the real market value. Yesterday's receipts were 2,840 bales, making 24,123 bales for the six days.

FREIGHTS have not altered in any way to-day. Steamers may still be quoted at £2-10 to £2-12-6, Iron ships at £2-7-6 to £2-8-9 and Wooden vessels at £2-2-6 for Liverpool, but there are few engagements making at these rates.

IN PIECE GOODS we have no change to report. The market is most depressed and from first hands the extent of business doing is most limited.

## BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Nomi. value pch. | Paid up. | Last divi-dend. | | Cash Rates p share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | p. a. | | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 8 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 94 xd |
| 32,000 | 1,000 | all | 7½ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,420 |
| 20,000 | 500 | all | 8p.ct. | Do of Bombay New | 735 |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 6 p.ct. | Do of Madras | 1,200 |
| 20,000 | 250 | all | 4 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China | 275 |
| 40,000 | 2811 | all | Nil | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 12⅝pm |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | 5 pct. | Chartered Bank of India & China | 163 |
| 40,000 | 250 | 125 | 5 p.ct. | National Bank of India | 114 |
| 60,000 | 250 | all | 12 4s. | Oriental Bank | 109 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10[illegible] | 5,000 | 2,500 | 200p.c. | Akbar Cotton Press Co | 1,200 xd |
| 300 | 2,000 | 1,500 | 50 do | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 715 |
| 100 | 500 | all | 12p.ct. | Albert Ginning Co | 600 |
| 250 | 1,000 | 200 | 00 | Alfred Mills Co | 1,100 |
| 158 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 200p.c. | Apollo Press Co | 4,000 |
| 175 | 1,000 | all | ... | Bellary | 715 |
| 150 | 2,000 | 1,500 | 50 p.c. | Benar Company (New) | 570 |
| 300 | 2,000 | all | 200p.c. | Bombay Press Co | 1,400 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 50 p.c. | Do New | 350 |
| 1,400 | 250 | all | 6½ p.ct. | Broach Cotton Co | 149 |
| 400 | 1,800 | all | 12½p.c. | Carwar Company | 857 |
| 200 | 250 | all | ... | Cocanada Press Co | 138 |
| 800 | 1,200 | all | 112p.c. | Colaba Press Co | 2,300 |
| 500 | 300 | all | Nil | Dhollera P. & G. Co | 200 |
| 252 | 1,000 | all | ... | East India Press Co | 1,125 |
| 150 | 2,500 | all | 200 | Fort Press Co | 2,650 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 15 p.c. | Framji Cowasji Press Co | 850 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 100 p.c. | French Press Co | 600 |
| 1150 | ... | 1,400 | 100 p.c. | Imperial Press Co | 600 |
| 2125 | 400 | 35 | 60 p.c. | Mofussil Press & G. Co. | 435 |
| 693 | 2,000 | 5000 | ... | Nicol Press Manuf Co ,Ld | 1,500 |
| 121 | ... | 1,500 | 250 p.c. | Princeof Wales Press | 1,100 |
| 200 | 578 | all | 100 p.c. | Sassoon Press Co | 603 |
| 404 | 575 | 75 | 135 p.c. | Scinde Press Co | 555 |
| 105 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Scindeand Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited | 800 |
| 134 | 250 | all | 12½ p.ct. | Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co | 1,000 |
| 450 | 1,000 | all | 100p.c. | Volkart's United Press Co | 900 |

Per share for the half-year.

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 600 | 1,250 | all | 100 | Alexandra Spinning | 1,225 |
| 500 | 5,500 | all | 200 | Alliance Spinning | 2,900 |
| 300 | 2,000 | 500 | ... | Bhownuggur M. & P. Co | 1,700 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 100 | Bombay United | 1,120 |
| 2478 | 150 | 100 | 50 | Broach Mills | 170 |
| 300 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Colaba Spinning | 900 |
| 2.50 | 2,000 | all | 100 p.c. | Dhurumsey Spinning | 1,200 |
| 1,500 | 1,25 | all | 100 p.c. | Fleming S. & W. Co | 1,045 |
| 1,100 | 1,000 | all | 100 p.c. | Great Eastern | 1,075 |
| 700 | 1,000 | all | 100 p.c. | Hindustan S. & W. Co | 1,025 |
| 750 | 1,000 | all | 100 p.c. | Jeevraj Balloo Mills | 1,125 |
| ... | ... | 800 | ... | Khandesh Spinning | 1,080 |
| 500 | 1,250 | all | Nil | Madras Spinning | 1,025 |
| ... | ... | 500 | ... | Muir M. Spinning | 925 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 70 | Manockji Petit's | 1,145 |
| 1,000 | 1,000 | all | 100 p.c. | Morarjee Spinning | 1,170 |
| 4,000 | 625 | all | 80 p.c. | Oriental | 695 |
| 600 | 1,250 | 250 | ... | Prince of Wales Spinning | 650 |
| 110 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 p.c. | Soonderdas Spinning | 1,075 |
| 400 | 1,000 | 250 | 312 p.c. | Do. do. 1/4 share | 276 |

Per share for the half-year.

## LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | 6 | Colaba Land Co | 1,315 |
| 7,500 | 150 | all | ... | Freez Land & Piez Co. Ld. | 117 |
| 1,750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 20 p.c. | Mazagon Land | 760 |
| 6,000 | 1,000 | all | 15 p.c. | Port Canning Land Company, Limited | 235 |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | £20 | 19¾ | 5 p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock | 200 |
| ... | £20 | 16¾ | to | Do. New £20 Shares | 126 |
| ... | £10 | 05 7 | do. | Ditto | 72 |
| ... | £20 | 21 12 | do. | Ditto | 28 |
| ... | 100 | 100 | | S. B. & C. I. Railway Co | 1,100 |
| ... | £10 | 10 5 | do. | Do. New £10 Shares | 220 |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000 | 12,50 | 1,500 | 140 p.c. | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,675 |
| 1,000 | 50 | all | 15 p.ct. | Bomb y Gas Company | 65 |
| 400 | 500 | 300 | 37 p.c. | Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld. | 320 |
| 2,250 | 200 | 100 | 5 p.c. | Malabar Company Ld. | 100, |
| 4,000 | 50 | all | p.c. | Mechanics' Build'g Co. | 18 |
| 1,500 | 500 | all | 30 p.c. | Preecher & Co | 350 xd |
| 1,000 | 250 | all | 5 p. | ieg Patent Slip | 15 |

## BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | Date L'dation | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | 25 | 19¼ | ... | Bank of China | 1 |
| ... | ... | 7½ | ... | East India Bank | 1 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. TENASCHIA, 1,342 tons, Captain R. Hutchison, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE JOHN STARR, 878 tons, Captain R. L. Ryfkogle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, (February 25th), with a cargo of 1,317 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP ANTWERP, 1,031 tons, Captain N. Chambers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, (February 26th), with a cargo of 1,713 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

## ARRIVALS.

| June. | Vessel. | Commander. | From- |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | John Starr | Ryfkogle | Liverpool, Feb 25. |
| | Antwerp | Chambers | Liverpool, Feb 26. |
| | Gentoo | Staples | New York, Feb. 26. |

## DEPARTURES.

| June. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Bargany | Dunn | Liverpool. |
| | Ezat | Marshall | Moulmein. |
| | Trevanian | Dugle | Hull. |
| | Trinacria(s) | Hutchison | Liverpool. |

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Ship Accrington, to Liverpool.
Barque Olive Branch, to Calcutta.

## CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.

6 Yorkshire (s) .....Longley.....London, April 20.
Desdemona .....Towill .....Liverpool, Mar 12.

June. DEPARTURES.

6 Ethiopia (s).....
Patna (s).....

## MADRAS.

June. ARRIVALS.

5 Mecca (s) ..... Calcutta.

June. DEPARTURE.

7 Goa (s) ..... Rangoon.

## DAILY IMPORTS—JUNE 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Guy Mannering s, 500 barrels alum, T. Cama; 16 cases porter, F. Aderjee.
Atalanta s, 160 bundles sheet iron, J. Cursetjee.

FROM LONDON.

Phrenologist, 2,005 bars and 59 bundles iron, John Campbell & Co.
Coromandel s, 6 casks blacking, Wallace & Co; 25 cases cau de cologne, John S. Elmore & Co; 750 kegs steel, M. Nunes Vervangie Sons & Co; 10 cases cognac, C. Bonneville & Co; 25 cases table salt, H. Clason & Co; 21 casks empty soda-water bottles, N. and B. Wadia & Co; 29 cases glassware, J. M. Moolla; 16 boxes gunpowder, H. Pestonjee & Sons.
Rimmington s, 2 qr. casks sherry, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Streatleyke s, 10 cases whiskey, 3 hhds wine, 5 cases rum, and 10 cases old tom, D. Rustomjee & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s, 209 boxes brandy, N. Arbuscer and Sons.

## DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Blair Atholl, ss bales cotton, R. Manockshmd; 1 bale cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co; 509 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.
Louisa Fletcher, 107 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 99 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co.
Dreadnought, 259 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.
Umaria, 31 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.
Gatineau, 70 cwts coir yarn, G. Eulerjee; 129 bales cotton, D. Morarjee; 51 bales cotton, Remington & Co.
Guy Mannering s, 275 cwts. linseed, V. Ascoy; 225 cwts. linseed, M. Lalljee; 7 bales wool, D. Bhoznee & Co; 107 bales cotton, J. C. Bosligo & Co; 73 bales cotton, P. Bhugwandass; 33 bales cotton, J. Peerbhoy.
Theresa s, 117 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.
Thermodopiles, 300 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.
Coromandel, s, 67 bales cotton, R. L. Southern & Co; 115 bales cotton, M. Pessoojeum; 5 bales cotton, V. Jeeeta; 149 bales cotton, Kwarj Lalbhai & Co.
Atalanta s, 50 bales cotton, H. Gangjee; 40 bales wool, B. Girdhur.
Carnatic s, 9 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 55 bales cotton, B. Canjee; 325 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 70 bales cotton, J. Ballee; 62 bales cotton, H. Jairam & Co; 200 cwts. horns, D. Hassum.
Ashgrove s, 55 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Chins s, 1 case shawls, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Teheran s, 90 packages black pepper and 2 cases cardamoms, S. M. A. Latib.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sunda s, 142 bales cotton, C. Ebram; 9 chests opium, E. Noordin & Co; 13 chests opium, H. E. Elias; 16 chests opium, T. Sewsamul; 12 chests opium, F. Hormusjee & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sunda s, 28 chests opium, C. Bomanjee & Co; 13 chests opium, F. Hormusjee & Co.

## HIGH COURT—11TH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For settlement of minutes or order.

162-75—Prescott and Winter—Currimbhoy Hoeji v Rustomjee Sorabjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

261-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Henry Gamble v Munchurjee Dorabjee—Lynch and Tobin.
735-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Jerjeebhoy Jehangbir Pochajee—M M Monshi.
476-73—Mr Fletcher for pauper—Bae Manchia v Motilall Culliandas and others—J C Cama and Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
421-74—Jefferson and Payne—Laljee Lodha v Canjee Heerjee and another—Remington, Hore and Langley.
425-74—Jefferson and Payne—Bae Panchee v Veerjee Jaisam—Shamrao Pandoorang.
431-74—Jefferson and Payne—Madhowjee Vishram vs Morarji Kurumdass—Fletcher and Smith.
461-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Ld v Damodhur Runchordass—Tyabjee and Sayani.
463-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Jaljee P Kwasjee.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Bhewtar Fulcoon deceased—P Kawasjee—Baijabai widow and another v Emabai—Fletcher and Smith.

LONG CAUSES.

325-74—Crawford and B—Foolchoo widow Gomtibai widow—Shapurjee and T—Parthood.
700-71—Shapoorjee and Thamrdas—Jumnadass Balkissondas v Shaik Abdoola Salem B—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
339-74—Mr Fletcher—Ashabehee widow and others v Ballabai widow and another—No appearance.
316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Tricumjee Weljee and others—Jefferson and Payne and Macfarlane and Skipsey.
151-74—Mr Fletcher for pauper—Rajcoovverbai v Buldoo Poorumull—M H Khan.
306-74—Prescot and Winter—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia v Tata Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner.
272-74—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner—Ahmed bin Hajee Mahomed Ax v Tricumjee Veljee and others—Shamrao Pandoorang.
227-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner—Thacker Purshotum Kala and others v Sha Soorujmull Heeracklund—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

465-69—Cuzgie, Lynch and Owen—Ara Hajee Aboo Saleh B v Muncookhoy Hunncokhoy—Lynch and Tobin.
639-71—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy v Sonebai widow and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
522-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sonabai widow v Abwedbhai Hubibhai and others—Remington, Hore and Langley.
527-73—Jefferson and Payne—Bhauram Mudden Gopall v Ramnarayan Bhanjee and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and Barjhayas.
240-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Goculdass Liladhur and others.
253-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Abdool Guber.
435-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Balcrustna Sojha—Kortikar.
466-71—Remington Hore and Langley—Runchordass Premjee v Ramdass Purshotum and others—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

LONG CAUSES.

292-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sewedutroy Ramchundor and others v Hurdoodeva Bejoorun and others—Remington, Hore and Langley—Part heard
336-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sidney Laman Blanchard v William Nasson Lees an others—Remington, Hore and Langley.
643-73—Shapoorjee and Thacur'ass—Sittaram Hurridass G v Sha Jumnadass Vishnoodass—No appearance.
583-74—Janardhun and Gha dhboy—Cooear Henry Leore J and other v Dorabjee Pallonjee—A Pranjee.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 9.

Adye, Lieut, Bengal 2/12th Regt, on duty, from England.
Turton-Lieut Col, Madras, Hydrabad Contigent, from leave, from Mathoran.
Gibson, Captain, Bombay 3rd K O Hussars, from leave, from Mathoran.
Shaw, Lieut-Col, Madras 3rd Infantry H C, on leave, from Aurungbad.
Lyons, Lieut-Col, Bombay 20th Regt N I, from leave, from —

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 10.

Turton, Lieut-Col, Madras, Hydrabad Contingent, to join, to Aurungbad.
Clements, Lieut-Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Shaw, Lieut Col, Madras 3rd Infantry H C, on leave, to Satiara.
Adye, Lieut, Bengal 2/12th Regt, on duty, to Ferozpore.

## BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 9th June 1875.

The Com-in-C is pleased to make the foll wing appointments :—
11th Regt N I—Lieut Col Boyd, Wing officer, to be 2nd in Comd, and Major E H Woodhouse, Offg Wing Officer, 4th Rifles, to be Wing Officer, in succession to Col Thatcher appointed Comdt 25 B N I.
22nd Regt N I—Lieut-Col J Clements, Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Col Nuttall, Offg Comdt.
24th Regt N I—Lieut-Col J H Henderson, Second in Comd, 17th N I, to be Comdt vice Col Hewett who retires from the service on the 14th inst.
1st Regt Sind Horse—Maj Anderson, Second in Comd, 1st Regt L C, to officiate as Comdt during the absence of Lieut-Col Alexander on furlough or until further orders.
Maj J J scob, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Poona.
The undermentioned officers have been qualified for employment in the Judge Advocate Gen'l's Dept :—
Major K ttlewell, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 20th Regt N I.
Capt J Jacob, Staff Corps, Wing Subaltern, 8th Regt N I, Surgeon A Howell is transferred from the medical charge 26th N I, to the medical charge 29th N I, vice Su geon Major Morton
In anticipation of the approval of H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief Lieut W Gordon, 65th Foot, is directed to proceed to Eng land for duty at the Regtl Dept.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
Royal Artillery—Lieut Col T C Crowe, 4th Bde, to Australia, for 12 months, from date of departure, on medical certificate.
Veterinary Surgn J J Plunkett, 9th Lte, in England, from 29th of April to 28th October 1875, on medical certificate.
Staff Corps—Col C G Mauds, Judge Advocate Genl of the Army to Bombay, on medical certificate, for 30 days, from date of departure, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 10.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

The services of Capt J P E Jervoise, 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, having been placed at the disposal of Govt, that Officer is appointed Military Secretary on the Personal Staff of H E the Govr, vice Lt-Col B L Pe ese.
The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on urgent private affairs, from date of departure, under Rule XI of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—
Lt Col S J Thorp, S C, second in Command, 1st Grenadier N I.
The undermentioned Officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—
Capt F H Gordon.
The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified :—
Lt A E O Cotton, 4 months, S C and Capt J H R Cruickshank, 1 month, F A.
Surgn J lin Cutchick Lomas is brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the 24th May 1875, the date of his arrival in Bombay.
Consequent on the return from furlough of Maj R H M Van Heythuysen, Depy Asst Comm Genl, second class, and Actg Asst Comsy Genl, second class, the following reversion in the Commissariat Dept are ordered, to have effect from 26th ultimo :—
Capt W T Keays, Actg Asst Comsy Genl, second class, to revert to the grade of Actg Depy Asst Comsy Genl, first class.
Capt C Swinhoe, Actg Depy Asst Comsy Ge l, first class, to revert to the grade of Actg Depy Asst Comsy Genl, second class.
Capt J Hibbert, Actg Depy Asst Comsy Ge l, second class, to revert to the grade of Sub Asst Comsy Genl, first class.
The following promotions in the Commissariat Dept are made :—
Sub-Conductor Festus Ward to be Actg Conductor, and Serjt Reveri Richardso to be Actg Sub-Conductor from the 29th May 1875, in succession to Mulkere, proceeded to the Colonies on medical certificate.
The following promotions in the Commissariat Dept are made :—
Asst Comsy and Honorary Lt J Moon to be Actg Depy Comsy, Depy Asst Comsy and Honorary Lt William Wild to be Actg Asst Comsy, Sub-Conductor Henry Hardy to be Actg Conductor, and Sergeant Alfred Holmes to be Actg Sub Conductor, from the 9th May 1875, in succession to Depy Comsy Henderson, appointed to act as Superintendent of the Govt Cattle Farm, Allipaum.
The furlough to Europe for two years, granted to Surgn-Maj D Simpson, M D, Indian Medical Establishment, by G G O No 191, dated the 17th February 1875, is cancelled at that Officer's request.
Lt-Col E A Green, Wing Officer, 26th Regt N I, to officiate as Asst Adjt-Genl of the Army, vice Maj Wardrop, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangement is sanctioned :—
Henry Duncan Gr Mr of H M's Steam Vessel Quangtung, returning to the Presidency from Aden for the purpose of being discharged, was provided with a deck (third cl ss)) passage, messing, &c on board the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamer Venetia, from the 13th May 1875.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd Thomas Hutcheon Greig, appointed by H M's Principal Secy of State for India a Junior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bombay Establishment, is admitted to the service from the 26th May last.
The Revd Mr Greig is appointed to act as Chaplain of Poona during the absence on furlough of the Revd M M Rose.
The Revd A Polchampton has been granted privilege leave for three months from the date he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

John Marriott, Esq., Barrister-at L w, appointed to act as J dge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made the usual declaration of Office on the 1st June 1875.
Baron A De Hochepied Larpent, appointed to act as Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made the usual declaration of Office on the 7th June 1875.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capts W F Prideaux and F M Mosley respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of First Asst Resident and Ad n n the 28th ultimo.
Capt F H Sugrave, Supt of Police, Ahmedabad, is transferred to Baroda on special duty as a temporary measure, with effect from the date he delivered over charge.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature during the absence of Mr. John Jardine, C S, Acting Registrar of H M's High Court, Appellate side, on special duty under the Govt of India as Secy to the late Baroda Commission, viz, from 17th Feb till 18th May 1875, both days inclusive :—
Mr Khanderao Chimanrao Chitnavis, Deputy Registrar, acted as Registrar.
Mr G A Summers, Assistant Registrar, acted as Deputy Registrar.
Mr Framjee Sorabsha Modi acted as Asst Re istrar and Supt of the Printing Press.
The services of Mr John Jardine, C S, having been replaced at the disposal of the Secy of Bombay, by the Govt of India, the Officer resumed his appointment of Actg Registrar of H M's High Court of Judicature, Apellate Side, on 18th May 1875, after office hours.
Mr C G W Macpherson, Actg. Second Asst Collr and Mag, first class, Poona, was in charge of the Office of the City Mag, Poona, from 21st April to 19th May 1875, both days inclusive.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J L Johnston to act as Second Asst Collr of Surat until further orders.
Mr F S FitzGerald to act as Second Asst Collr of Sholapur until further orders.
Mr E Pratt, third Class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.
Mr Dunbar, Asst Conserv of Forests, having assumed charge of the Satara Dist Forest Offi e on the 17th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the one month's privilege leave of absence granted to him from the 20th April 1875 under Govt Notification of the 23rd April 1875.
Mr W H Blackwell and Mr Shriniwas Balajee have been appointed pro tem. fifth grade Deputy Collrs from the dates of their appointment as Actg Deputy Collrs.
Mr H T Ommaney to be Superintendent Asst to the Collr of Khandesh until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Kalkhodiyn Sorabjee Nariman, L.M, is appointed Asst Surgn of the third grade with effect from the 1st May 1875.
Under the provisions of Act XIII of 1872,
H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Edward M Heaton to be a Member of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay in the room of Mr J K Bythell, resigned.
Mr T E S Jones acted as Supt, Govt Central Press, from the 4th ultimo to the 7th instant, inclusive, during the absence on furlough of Mr J King-mill on privilege leave.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H D E Forbes, Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, General, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.
Mr F S Wyllie, First Asst Collr of Poona, has been allowed by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for three months on sick certificate.
Mr T Mac Davies, Supernumerary Asst Collr of Sholapur, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt F Beauclerk, R E, was in charge of the current duties of the Office of the Ex Engr, Ahmedabad, from the 15th to the 17th March 1875, both days inclusive.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G V Karkare assumed charge of his acting appointment as Professor of History and Political Economy in Elphinstone College on the 30th of April last, after office hours.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr W A East delivered over and Mr T C Hope received charge of the Office of First Asst Collr, Surat, in the afternoon of the 27th ultimo.
Mr A C Beevey delivered over and Mr M C Entee received charge of the Office of Second Asst Collr, Surat, in the afternoon of the 6th ultimo.
Messrs J L Johnston and J H Grant respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Collr and Dist Mag, Sholapur, on the 31st ultimo, in the forenoon.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Messrs A T Crawford, Actg Collr of Kolaba, and Narayen Balaji Kasbekar, Superintendent of Forests first grade, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Dist Forest Office of Kolaba and Dapuli on the 25th May 1875, in the forenoon.
Messrs A C Trover, Actg Extra First Assistant Collr, Panch Mahals and H Fry Cone, third grade, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dist Forest Office, Northern Circle, on the 31st May 1875, before office hours.
The following officers, viz Mr J J Ebden, C S, assumed charge of his duties as Special Officer employed in the selection and demarcation of Forest reserves in Kanara, before office hours, on the 27th Jan 1875.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Mr A S Barkley resumed charge of his appointment of Actg Depy Supt, Gujrat Fac Survey, on the 27th ultimo, in the forenoon.
Mr H K Disney, Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, resumed charge of his duties in the Poona and Nasik Survey on the 1st inst., in the forenoon.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURGEON GENERAL, BRITISH FORCES.

The transfer of Hospital Apprentice J Smith from Station Hospital, Colaba, to Declaii Depot, as per Not fication No 47 of 1st inst, is cancelled.

# OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

*Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.*

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—
Latest Telegrams.
English Political and Social Letter.
Weekly Commercial Letter.
The Army.
Popery and Prote-tanism.
More hints for the reception of H.R. H. the Prince of Wales.
A word for the new Water Company.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

| Date. | Mail. closes. | After |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom ..... June 11 ... | 3-30 P.M. | ... 4-30 P.M |
| Kurrachee ..... ,, 13 ... | 11 A.M. | 12 A.M. |
| Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.. ,, 11 ... | 11 A.M. | 12 A.M. |
| Australian ..... ,, 29 ... | 2 P.M. | No after packet. |
| China ..... ,, 14 ... | 4 P.M. | packet. |
| Mauritius and Reunion..... July 2 ... | 3-30 P.M. | ... 4 P.M. |
| Zanzibar, &c. ..... ,, 2 ... | 3-30 P.M. | ... 4-30 P.M. |

## OVERLAND MAIL

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that as on and after the 4th June next further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m.; the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4-30 p.m.
egistered Letters up to 1 p m.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 4 and 5 p.m.
Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 p. m, and registered at 1 p. m.
Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 p. m., and up to starting time (5 p. m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.


NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

*Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.*

CONTENTS :

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

# SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

## SIR ANDREW CLARKE.

SIMLA, 10TH JUNE.

Sir Andrew Clarke, Director of the Public Works Department, and a Member of Council, is expected on Monday.

## THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

MATHERAN, 10TH JUNE.

No rain has fallen here yet, and the weather is very pleasant.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE HON'BLE W. R. ARBUTHNOT.

SIMLA, 10TH JUNE.

The Honorable W. R. Arbuthnot arrived at Simla from Madras yesterday and took his seat in the Viceroy's Council at eleven this morning under the usual salute.

## THE ARMY—APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

LONDON, 9TH JUNE.

The following Promotions have been Gazetted :—

Colonels W. D. Aitken, C. W. Younghusband, and George Shaw to be Colonels in the Royal Artillery.

### BREVET.

In consequence of the death of Major-General Buchanan, Colonel John H. Lefroy to be Major-General and Major De Vic Tupper to be Lieutenant Colonel

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, 10TH JUNE.

The s. s. Kashgar, with the outward Indian mails, left here to-day for Bombay at 5 A. M.

The s.s. Deccan sailed to-day for Galle and Calcutta at 1 A.M.

LONDON, 9TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very dull. Surats flat.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera 5¼.

3 per cent. Consols for account .... 92¾

5 do. French Rente, 1872 .... 103¾

Bar Silver ..... 55½

The sum of £218,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The death is announced of Mr. E. H. Harrison, Officiating Registrar of the Chief Court of the Punjab, Lahore.

The Flag-ship Undaunted sailed from Aden for the Seychelles on the 27th May, and the Rifleman and Daphne left for the Persian Gulf on the same day.

SNOBS will now find an interesting feature in *Vanity Fair*, which has taken to devoting the first column of its space to announcements of marriages that have been arranged.

The Sultan of Zanzibar is to arrive in England in the middle of this month, and with him will be Dr. Kirk. No further intelligence of Lieut. Cameron has been received.

A HEAVY fall of rain is reported to have fallen on the 2nd June at Steamer Point, Aden. The storm passed to the westward of Shum-Shum so no rain ran into the tanks. There has also been heavy rain in the interior which flooded the river Tobun. The fresh reached the Wordee Kabeer from which the Lahej district is irrigated.

"A CURIOUS slip," says the *Athenæum*, "at least, so we presume it to be, occurs in a catalogue issued a short time ago by a well-known bookseller. A work on Xylography—block printing at the beginning of the fifteenth century—is catalogued, which is said to contain 'sixty-nine engravings either from wood or metal, twelve of which bear inscriptions representing scenes of Christian myth, figures of patri archs, saints, devils, and other *Dignitaries of the Church*.'"

The carriages and horses, the property of the late Lord Hobart, which were sold by public auction on Saturday (after intimation had been made by telegraph to the Duke of Buckingham to which, however, his Grace made no reply) realised about Rs. 14,000. The Jaghirdar of Arnee secured the State carriage for the small sum of Rs. 1,200. His Excellency's handsome barouche was bought for the young Nizam of Hyderabad for about Rs. 2,500. The horses realised good prices.

MR. ORMEY, Second Judge of the Sudr Court, and Mr. Crawford, Commercial Agent, Alleppey, have been empowered by the Madras Government to try European offenders in Travancore. Three months' imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine is all the punishment they can inflict, and where the nature of the offence is such as to call for higher punishment, they are to refer it to the Madras Government through the Resident. His Highness the Maharaja has granted meets to these officials nominating them in the above capacity. It is reported that two more Europeans will be shortly appointed to complete the staff.

CASH BALANCES in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of April 1875, compared with those on the same date in 1873 and 1874 :—

| | 1873. | 1874. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Govt. of India ..... | 3,32,7,141 | 1,98,16,358 | 3,15,42,630 |
| Bengal ..... | 2,24,21,617 | 1,87,93,759 | 2,39,62,784 |
| Assam ..... | } | 27,71,03 | 28,57,04 |
| British Burmah ..... | 30,64,514 | 13,78,292 | 61,61,300 |
| N. W. Provinces ..... | 1,67,14,703 | 1,51,16,402 | 1,68,28,079 |
| Oude ..... | 61,74,753 | 49,90,422 | 51 11,477 |
| Punjab ..... | 86,82,250 | 59,61,783 | 1,10,12,393 |
| Bombay ..... | 4,41 11,295 | 3,32 14,975 | 2,76,76,289 |
| Central Provinces ..... | 81,18,904 | 48 71 88 | 49,63,584 |
| Madras ..... | 3,41,99,434 | 2,55,72,43- | 2,80,32,99 |
| Total ..... | 18,17,98,948 | 12,08,46,773 | 15,54,73,456 |

THE *Athenæum* says :—"A great want has hitherto been felt by literary men in the South of India. They possess a large Tamil-English Dictionary (Winslow's), but, save an imperfect vocabulary, no English-Tamil one. The Madras School-Book and Vernacular Literature Society have now come forward in a handsome manner to supply the want. An advertisement was widely circulated, calling upon candidates who would undertake the work for the Society in consideration of being paid a good figure per page. There were many competitors, but the choice has fallen on an able Tamil scholar, Mr. Walter Joyes, Head Master of the 'Madrisa,' or Government school for Mahommedans in Madras. He has the assistance of some able Tamil *pundits* in his work. The dictionary is to be after the plan of Mr. C. P. Brown's well-known Telegu Dictionary."

*Vanity Fair* :—Lord Sandhurst said in the House of Lords that British officers were apt to be wanting in courage and honour. Being assailed by the Commander-in-Chief and the Duke of Richmond, he feels that perhaps he has too rudely exposed the characteristics of our army. Prudently, therefore, he comes forward and says in effect :—"My Lords, I only used the expressions complained of in a Pickwickian sense. I was quite justified in illustrating the baseness of the anti-Christ Sheridan officer by stories of what my most cherished friends did; but after all, when I said black I meant white. In fact, I meant nothing at all." I trust that his Lordship will not suffer severely from moral indigestion. Eating words is not a performance which agrees with everyone; but Lord Sandhurst is a man who enjoys great vitality.

THERE is about to be issued from the Mirzapore Orphan School Press, we learn from the *Pioneer*, an Cordoo version, in the Arabic character, of that great work, Augustine's *Confessions*. The translation which has been made from the original in Latin, is the work of the Rev. J. Hewlett, B. A., of the Mirzapore Mission. No pains have been spared to render intelligible in Hindoostani the intellectual and spiritual struggles of Augustine's great soul in discovering the truth, and that record of his deep experience which is, in many respects, a type of that of every true Christian. Not only has every line of the translation been gone over many times with a Moonshee, and various persons consulted about the rendering of difficult passages, but a proof of each portion has been handed to different natives of judgment and experience that they might look it over and give their suggestions.

THE *Madras Standard* has heard from North Arcot that a note forgery case has been detected at Chittoor. About four or five days ago, two or three Hindus—accomplices, it is believed, of the famous note-forger Venkatachellamiah, who put an end to himself in the Tripatty tank—were apprehended by the Head Assistant Collector. These forgers came to Chittoor to the house of a native merchant and asked him to help them, saying that they were strangers, that as they could easily make currency notes, they hoped their friend would assist them. The merchant replied that they were at liberty to do anything they pleased in his house. The forgers then began operations. They procured two or three genuine currency notes and began to address themselves to the task of forgery. Meanwhile the merchant gave information to the Sub-Magistrate of Chittoor who placed all the information at his disposal before Mr. Cox, Assistant Magistrate at Palmanair. This gentleman proceeded to the place indicated and apprehended the forgers with all their moulds, plates, and instruments. The matter is being investigated.

THE Rajkote Horse Show, which was held on the 6th of January last, in the presence of H. E. the Governor, is pronounced to have been successful. Captain Mayne, the acting agent for the improvement of the breed of horses, Kattywar, has sent in his report, in which he reviews the proceedings of the year past, and suggests that the Rajkote Horse Show should become a horse market, and that Government should be a purchaser in that market of four year old geldings for Cavalry purposes, and to this suggestion the Government have called the attention of the Military Department. It appears that many breeders of stock did not attend the Rajkote Show because of the loss of time and money which it involves, and to avoid this Captain Mayne proposes that Rs. 400 should be annually distributed among exhibitors of the poorer classes so as to give them a daily rate of batta, the agent being responsible for its proper distribution. With the constant application of the energy and determination which are displayed by the officers of the Stud Agency, the Kattywar horses will in time be greatly improved and have a wider reputation than they already enjoy as very useful animals.

PERHAPS nothing is more noticeable (says *Vanity Fair*) in reference to the French scare than the cowardice of public opinion. The English Press, for instance, while condemning the aggressive character of German diplomacy, never hints that an occasion might arise when it would be the duty of England to take up arms in defence of the integrity of France. It would be directly contrary to the interests of every nation in Europe to see the rest of Lorraine—with Champagne and Burgundy—annexed to Germany, which would be the inevitable and contemplated result of another war between that Power and France. Yet no journal, English or foreign, dares to proclaim openly the principle that the deliberate annihilation of one Power by another ought not to be suffered by the States of the European Commonwealth. Peace and justice are actually handed over to the keeping of the Czar, who, the penny papers feel assured, will take good care of them. Our boasted civilization has come to this—that international obligations have virtually ceased to exist, and that Western Europe at this moment depends for its tranquillity on the pleasure of a semi-barbarous potentate.

THE *Times of India* seems either to have imported a number of additional natives on its staff lately or to be filled with an ambition to rival the Rev. Mr. Beecher in the manufacture of queer words. On Wednesday, it asked Mr. Peile not to administer "Jebburgh justice" again—an expression which is probably attributable to some native who had running in his puzzled pate a sort of echo of the well-known phrase "Jeddart justice." Yesterday in a grave leader, brimming over with an affectation of being deep in official secrets, and therefore intensely amusing to us who see that it was simply retailing the gossip which has been floating over India for the last three weeks, our contemporary informed the public that in the squadron which is to accompany the Prince of Wales to India there would be the "Sopare," the Immortalite, &c. There is no such ship in the Navy as the Sopare, though there is one called the Topaze, which will, we believe, form part of the squadron. Probably the pro native proclivities of our contemporary suggested to it when reading the names of the ships in the Squadron that Topaze must be a mistake for Sopare, and all that we are astonished at is that it did not resolve to make the Topaze more appropriate for an Indian cruise by calling it the Pan Soparee.

THE *Indian Mirror*, in an article on "English Ideas of Hindoo Women," remarks that "it is somewhat singular that the English experience of a century has not been able to give any insight into the real character and habits of Hindoo women." The *Mirror* then proceeds to give an exaggerated view of the "timidity" and "nervous fear" the English ladies display when visiting Hindoo ladies "lest in any way they lose their dignity," and, therefore, "those whom they visit can make nothing of them, and shrink from bestowing any confidence." The *Mirror* concludes his observations by describing Hindoo women. He says :—"Simplicity, genuine meekness and modesty, devoted self-denying attachment that courts without the least complaint, not only suffering and sorrow, but even death; a natural delicacy and warmth of temperament that is always open to sympathy with others; a peculiarly clear intelligence that readily takes in all ideas and impressions, and knows the use of them, these form the characteristics of well-born Hindoo women. We don't want to say anything on the point of personal beauty. Suffice it to say that the forms, features, gait, carriage, and even the complexion of Hindoo ladies have been not unoften the admiration of those who are not insensible to the attractions of western womanhood."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* of May 15th :—A fitting tribute was paid a few evenings ago in the House of Commons to the exertions of the late Lieutenant Holcombe. Lord George Hamilton said: "Lieutenant Holcombe was a most promising young officer, and his murder has deprived the Government of the services of one in whom they had great confidence and reliance." The Indian authorities, having admitted the worth of the young servant who has fallen a victim to the villainous treachery of the o- among whom he was serving, will shortly be afforded an opportunity of marking in a more fitting manner their appreciation of his services. Lieutenant Holcombe, for some years before his death had been the sole supporter of certain relatives, who had no one to look to but him. His friends, who had learnt to esteem him for his many manly qualities, have decided upon memorialising the Government of India with a view of obtaining for his mother and sisters a pension in some way equivalent to the allowance they have lost by the gallant young soldier's death. Will the request be favourably entertained? It is earnestly to be hoped that it may. We may expect at first to hear that it would be undesirable to establish a precedent, and all that sort of thing; but, in the end, we have little doubt but the grant will be made.

THE Carlists, after being very quiet for some time, appear to have resumed their activity. They began bombarding Guetaria on the 13th May, and are said to have effected great damage. They vainly attempted to demolish the gates by means of dynamite powder. Fort San Anton vigorously resisted the attack and was supported by five war steamers in the Bay of Zarauz. Reinforcements were despatched to the besieged, and the Carlists are now believed to have abandoned the attack. They are said to be transporting their artillery to the front of Orio, and are at the same time preparing to attack Renderia. Don Carlos was present at the bombardment on May 9th, with the Princes of Naples and Caserta. Negotiations are said to have been going on for the submission of some Carlist battalions in Guipuzcoa, but they have been broken off in consequence of the exorbitant demands put forward by them. Hostilities will consequently be resumed along the line of the Orio. It is also stated that a Carlist force threatening Pampeluna had sent twenty-four shells into the town. No one was hurt, however, and the Carlists were driven off by the guns of the fortress. According to a Barcelona telegram, an important victory has been gained over the Carlists at Bruch, on Mount Monserrat. The Royal troops carried some formidable positions. On the side of the Royalists there were ninety-three killed and wounded, including three officers. The Carlist losses are unknown.

*Vanity Fair* :—A gallant old Peninsular veteran has died during the last week, General Sir John Aitcheson, G. C. B., Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards, expired on Wednesday morning, (19th May) after only a few days' illness. In him her Majesty has lost one of the most thorough soldiers and gentlemen in her service. Brave, straightforward, liberal, he was a true *preux chevalier*. He fought in many actions of the Peninsular War, and was severely wounded at Talavera. Subsequently he rose to the command of the Scots Fusilier Guards, which regiment he left in the highest state of efficiency when he quitted it on promotion to the rank of General. Obtaining an important command in India, he was distinguished alike for his soldierlike qualities and his extreme hospitality and liberality. A few years ago he lost two out of three children, a misfortune which he felt to his dying day. It was anticipated by many that on the Queen's birthday he would be created a Field-Marshal. Death has snatched the honour from him, but it is a satisfaction to his friends to know that he died colonel of the regiment which more than seventy years ago he entered as ensign. I have said he was liberal. The pay of the colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards is £2000 a year. Sir John Aitcheson spent £900 of this on the regiment. He ought to have a military funeral, for there are few of Wellington's men left, and none of those who served under the Iron Duke proved themselves more thoroughly worthy of their leader.

THE *New Frankfort Press* discusses the probabilities of an attack on Germany by way of Belgium. Assuming that Belgium will remain neutral, and if necessary vindicate its neutrality by force of arms, it argues that such an attack is more improbable now that Germany holds Strasbourg and Metz, than in the Winter of 1868, when General Moltke, in a report published in the history of the War by the General Staff, declared it most unlikely. It doubts whether in the next war France will be able to take the offensive, as the German troops will then be mobilized in nine, or even eight days, but believes that in that case the French, supported on the left flank by Belgium's neutrality and secured on the right to some extent by Belfort, would give battle in German Lorraine and Lower Alsace, in order to carry the war quickly into Germany proper. If, on the other hand, the French were not strong enough to take the offensive, or not quickly concentrated on the eastern frontier, a German army of invasion would probably operate on the Marne, on the Rheims, Chalons, and St. Dizier line, which covers Paris, while a strong flank corps in the South would operate on Langres and Auxonne. As to the contingency of an alliance between France and Belgium, the *Presse* remarks that Germany might take the lead, and invade France *via* Verviers, Liege, and Namurr, which would be more feasible and more dangerous for France than a French movement by the same route on the Lower Rhine, protected as the latter would be by Metz and Thionville.

THE Bombay Government has adopted for this Presidency the form now commonly employed in the other Presidencies and Provinces throughout India, of spelling the names of towns, rivers, &c. In the *Bombay Government Gazette* of yesterday several lists are published of towns in the Bombay Presidency, the spelling of the names of which, after the form now laid down, will be adhered to in all official documents in future. The mode of spelling the names of the most familiar towns has not been altered, so that our contemporary, the *Englishman*, must, in future, in obedience to constituted authority, spell Poona after our fashion and not after his own, Puna. Those who have begun to write Karachi must abandon that novelty and write in future Kurrachee. Colaba is retained, and Kulába not allowed. This adoption of the old or modified spelling in the names of towns which for so long have been spelt in one particular way will be generally approved of. The lists of places are arranged in the vernacular, the Mahratta or Guzeratee characters being used for the districts where those languages are spoken, the Tamil for the southern districts and Sindhee for the Province of Sind; then follows the transliteration in the Roman character according to prescribed system, and then the orthography in Roman character to be adopted. The number of places entered on the lists is great, covering thirty-six pages in the *Gazette*. There is a memorandum attached which contains "subsidiary instructions" about accentuation, to which further reference is not necessary. A uniform system of spelling is very essential, and as far as this Presidency is concerned, the vexed question of spelling is set at rest in a manner possibly beyond the reach of cavillers to censure very severely.

CAPTAIN BURTON, the distinguished traveller, writes to the *Times* to warn invalids against attempting to return to England via the Mount Cenis Tunnel. He says :—"I arrived at Modane about midday (April 29), and fell straightway into the hands of the opulent 'Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Company.' The change from Italy, that rare land of courtesy, was remarkable and the discomforts were yet more so. When shifting trains we could not for porters, who told us that they were forbidden to enter the refreshment dinner, and, as most travellers carry a dressing-bag, a bundle of umbrellas, and perhaps an extra coat, our predicament may be mildly termed unpleasant. All, women as well as men, encumbered with their lesser gear, were compelled—1, to cross the railway; 2, to squeeze by a painfully slow process a *queue* through a gang-way where proofs of identity in the shape of visiting cards were demanded; 3, to hoist our goods upon the counter which serves for Custom-house purposes; 4, to shoulder arms, and *queue* back to the dining-room, where we fared very badly for 5f. a head; 5, to *queue* for the third time to the station-doors, wherein, on hand, finally, 6, to recross the rails and to end where we began. What a process for a weakling! The Mediterranean Company is one of the wealthiest in France, and I can attribute the meanness of its arrangements only to a quality which sometimes waits upon wealth. Even the lamps are not lit in the full of November, when a smoking carriage is utterly ignored. It is, we will own, liable to rushes, stampedes, biennial migrations, like quails and woodcocks, northwards in April-May, and southwards in September-October. And what would be easier than to engage temporary gangs of porters in a land full of poor and honest peasantry? As matters now stand, I can compare the same at Modane only with the earliest days of the Suez-Cairo Railway."

THE Paris *Moniteur* of Sunday May 16th, had an article praising the attitude of the English Cabinet. "England," the article says, "by raising her voice for the purpose of maintaining and ensuring European peace, which appeared to be menaced, has naturally recovered the authority and influence to which she has so many claims. Praise is due to the British Government for its intervention, which was not only timely, but was offered under circumstances the best adapted to the nature of England's policy and the place she holds in the international equilibrium. The Cabinet of Mr. Disraeli has thereby acquired a degree of authority and strength which will justly procure for it the grateful remembrance of Europe." The article concludes :—"France has witnessed the firm and correct attitude of the British Cabinet with the greatest pleasure. This country being simply and invariably attached to the maintenance of peace, we are justified in stating that England renders us the best possible service by endeavouring to prevent external complications from the political arena." A Berlin telegram to the *Cologne Gazette*, however, says that the reports which have been circulated about offers of mediation by the European Powers between France and Germany are much exaggerated. After the impression produced by the French cadres law at Berlin seemed fixed by the language of the press and in other ways, Russia informed the Governments confidentially that she would, if necessary, take some step in the interest of peace. The Governments agreed to this, counselling at the same time caution at Paris. England went one step farther, and eventually offered her good offices. This has been designated by the English journals as an attempt at intervention. As, however, no warlike intentions were ever entertained by Germany, there was no need of intervention.

THE following letter from Mr. Robert Lowe on Competitive Appointments appears in the *Times* of 18th May :—The three questions relating to competition to which I alluded in my speech at the London University on Wednesday last have been so hopelessly jumbled together by some of your contemporaries that I must ask your permission to disentangle the skein before it becomes inextricable.

1. I spoke of symptoms that it was intended somehow to draw either the candidates or the probationers for the Indian Civil Service to Oxford and Cambridge. The plan has since been made known to the public by discussions in Congregation at Oxford. I feel convinced that it would be very injurious to the Indian Service by depriving it of the knowledge of two things which it ought especially to carry with it to India—the law of England, and the great world as seen in the Senate, the mart, the counting-house, and in those innumerable societies which London contains.

2. I spoke of what appears to me to be a breach of faith committed by the Government in India towards the civilians who since 1855 have obtained their places by competition. The Civil Service Commissioners in 1857 published the most attractive account of the prospect of successful candidates by direction of the Indian Government. Lord Dalhousie promised the civilians of the North West Provinces half the Commissionerships and Assistant Commissionerships in the Punjab and Oudh. In 1873 the Government of India admitted that this promise had been broken to the great injury of the civilians, and offered in satisfaction that whenever neither local s anding, seniority, nor special qualification interferes, the preferential claims of civilians shall be brought forward and considered. I said that these gentlemen are entitled to full compensation for the very heavy loss they have sustained by the default of the Indian Government, and that if that is not granted the honour of the Government and the attractions of the Indian Service would be impaired.

3. I commented on what has been for some time before the public—the plan of the Treasury Committee for retaining competition for situations in the English Civil Service, concealing the superiority of one successful candidate over another, and giving the choice to the heads of departments the number of successful candidates being larger than that of vacancies to fill up. I said under this plan the best man might never take a place at all, that it would bring back interest and expel merit, and that in the meantime, while it gave us patronage without responsibility and competition without honour, and I might have said in some cases without reward.

ACCORDING to the official *Turkestan Gazette* some Turkish agents made their appearance at Kashgar during Mr. Forsyth's stay at that place. Four of these Ottoman gentlemen, headed by Ibrahim Effendi, still remain at Kashgar, where they have been accredited for three years, are believed to exercise considerable influence upon Jakob Beg. The other day when Kashgar commissaries appeared at Tashkend to settle the pecuniary demands of a Russian merchant who complained of injuries received at Kashgar, these commissaries were instructed to telegraph to the Turkish Envoy at St. Petersburg for protection and advice in case of difficulties arising between them and the Governor-General. There was also a rumour that in return for Jakob Beg's recognizing the suzerainty of the Sultan, and allowing him to appoint a successor, the Sultan had engaged to take the Beg's part in all differences with the Russian Government. At the beginning of April the garrison of Tashkend was reinforced by rifle companies coming from Petroalexandrovsk, and Russian Khiva. They performed the distance on camels, marching by way of Minbulak, Tambi, and Djisak. It would appear that the pacification of the Turcomans has made it so much easier to cross the Steppe between the Caspian and the Amou that troops to Tashkend are now-a-days sent by the Caspian instead of the ancient Orenburg route. Probably a continuous line of wells has been discovered, now that the country can be scoured by explor. ing columns at pleasure. Regarding the Turcomans, gratifying symptoms of their submission multiply. The Yomud tribe, living on the western borders of Khiva has just been visited by the Khan of that semi-dependent principality, when the wild horsemen of the Steppe, remembering the chastisement inflicted a few months before by Colonel Ivanoff hastened to comply with every requisition. They not only consented to pay the ordinary taxes and water excise of the Khanate, but also acquiesced in the decree that they shall look after their own canals and not expect them to be kept in order by the Usbeks or townspeople, as hitherto. In recognition of their praiseworthy meekness and malleability, Colonel Ivanoff thought it advisable to recommend to the Khan to treat these penitent sinners with clemency and kindness. Both the Khan and the Turcoman continue paying tribute to the gallant Colonel, and though the instalments do not exceed a thousand roubles or so, the habit of obedience inculcated will, it is hoped, insure absolute submission before long. Besides the crushing force of the rifle and rocket gun, the beneficial activity of the Russians in irrigating fresh portions of the Steppe seems to incline the inhabitants to acknowledge their rule. The extensive works begun last autumn for fertilizing the Hunger Steppe between Tchinas and Djisak were resumed early this autumn, and in a short time are expected to create plenty of arable land of which each of the neighbouring tribes is eager to secure a portion.

## BARNEY MAGUIRE'S VISIT TO MRS. H'S. TOURNAMENT, MATHERAN.

AIR—*The Groves of Blarney.*

I.

Och did you ever! Well, no I never,
See such a commotion upon the Hill,
When both great and small heard that Mrs. H——l,
Was about to organize a mighty mill.
'Twas played with bats, Sir, without your hats,
A game called Badminton, but I'm not sure,
Where pretty "cathurs" show off their "faytures"
And well turned ankles too, I do assure.

II.

Upon the ground Sir,* with whitewash bound, Sir,
Four Courts are marked, where the game is played,
And betwixt the Courts, Sir, and right athwart, Sir,
A piece of netting too there is displayed;
The game it is, Sir, for a ball to whiz, Sir,
Across this netting, and not be hit back,
But it they do, Sir, why then you know, Sir,
You must try again, Sir, with another whack.

III.

Well; the Hill of Matheran with such a clatter ran,
'Twas just like Bedlam, or great Donnybrook fair,
And as folks was walking, they was ever talking,
And saying to each other, "Now will you be there?"
Says Mrs. F. to young Mr. C.—
"Can you tell me now, if I'm to play?"
But a surly Codger fat an auld Sir Roger,
Shut her up by saying, "Don't you wish you may."

IV.

Then they all sent down, Sir, to the shops in town, Sir,
For heaps of ribbons of every colour gay,
To put round their hats, and to make cravats,
For the Colleen's partners on the coming day,
There was one for "Pinx," † and I almost think
There was twenty of them wanted to wear "Blue,"
With an "Eau de Nile," and a "Lemon Peel."
But myself alone it was with "Erin's hue."

V.

Sure I beg and pray that upon that day
I'll not have to play with the "Bloomers" mad,
For then the folks will be cracking jokes,
Which makes me feel uneasy and also sad;
I'd as lief be seen upon Stephens Green,
With Norah darlin' upon me knee I dote,
And tied to my wrist, a stick in my fist,
Shouting "Who'll come tread on the tail of me coat."

VI.

Then the day was fixed, and the names were mixed,
The Gents and Ladies, each one in a bag
And now I spy, Sir, in every eye, Sir,
A look that's "spaking," "I Wouldn't I like the swag."
Then the cakes and custards, on the tables mustered,
And blacks behind it, keeping of the shop,
With jugs and glasses for thirsty lasses,
And wine and "negus" and sons "Brandy Pop."

VII.

Neath a "Shamianah" was placed the "kannah"
And mighty fine too was indeed that same;
Ah! Doctordarlin' I know you're smarlin',
At all this drinking after playing a game:
Now why the blazes, are men such babies
That at sight of liquor, they must take too much?
Now just remember that it's not December,
And nigh as hot here as it is at Kutch.

VIII.

Then the people came, Sir, of every name, Sir,
From England's, Scotland's, or from Erin's shores,
Both fools and scholars, with their "Tattoo-wallahs,"
To see this fight, Sir, they came in by scores.
There was Mrs. F. and young Mr. C.
I've mentioned them before I'm sure you say,
And bright Mrs. H., who 'twas after all
Axed all the people that have come to-day.

IX.

Now Holy Mores! "what's that in roses?"
I ne'er see likes of her at all at all,
I'd back her "faytures" against any "cratlura,"
At Court, or Banquet, or at any Ball;
Then a fellow smiled, Sir, and it made me riled, Sir,
So I axed the "Blacky" when he came my way,
And I says in Persian, "Who is that person?"
The only answer was, "Sahib mallum no."

X.

Then the chosen few went off two by two,
Or four by four; I think it best to say,
To each side a Gent upon a Lady went,
Urged to the utmost by their partners gay;
Then to each Court an umpire brought,
A piece of paper for to keep the score,
All grasped their bats, and took off their hats,
What some thought jolly, others thought a bore.

XI.

Then I took a stroll, Sir, to see the goals, Sir,
In which the battle now was in full swing;
But a single word was there never heard,
Except the umpire's monot'nous ring.
Now a powerful old hag so often told,
That a stone when rolling gathereth no moss,
So I took my seat in a snug retreat,
Received to shield myself from such a loss.

XII.

Thus without a smile, I looked on a while;
And the score kept growing larger ace by ace,
Till my eyes they strayed on a youthful maid,
Who bravely fought and struggled in the race;
But alas! alack! she may hit and thwack,
Until her wearied arms are forced to fail,
For whenever the cock wanders near that stock,
He hits at it, he misses, and looks small.

XIII.

Now the ties are ended, and the game's commended,
But among the beaten, was the maiden fair,
Her step is weary and her looks is dreary
Her dress is crumpled, and all loose her hair;
Meanwhile her partner, dares not to dart 'n her
One single look but just bolts away,
For the youth is shy, and quails neath her eye,
Which glares at him with anything but looks of play.

XIV.

Now all the backers of the stout whackers,
Are crowding round them, giving shrewd advice,
Such as "Serve down, into the woman,"
Or, "Take a peg now?" or, "Just try this ice?"
So they fight again, Sir, with might and main, Sir,
Each one striving for to do his best,
And the battle flies before anxious eyes,
Then all is over, and they take their rest.

XV.

Och! I never thought, when the bags was brought,
That such a scrimmage would have taken place,
For the people rushed, Sir, and pushed and crushed, Sir,
Without a particle of courtly grace.
Then the pairs were noted, and likewise reported,
And in a book then they were written down,
'Twas Mr. S. and Miss M. with colours pure,
His "Blue and Crimson" and Hers "Buff and Brown."

XVI.

Of the two pairs, Sir, who ev'r they were, Sir,
As I wasn't watching, faith I cannot say,
As they say at races, "now took their places,
Waiting expectant for the word to go;"
And go they did, Sir, as they were bid, Sir,
And well and merrily they kept it up;
But we all know, Sir, though many go, Sir,
There's only one of them will win the cup.

XVII.

During all this time, that I've been making rhyme,
What have the vanquished done I'd like to know?
Just you walk around, and they'll sure be found,
Hiding their faces where no others go;
Here some look dull, Sir, there some look full, Sir,
As if they'd eaten a large plate of cake;
This lot are creepy, that other sleepy,
This lot in shivers, that but half awake.

XVIII.

Then a lot came round the battle ground,
And said, "come drink now to that lady fair;—
Faith you're mighty nice, Sir,—here's a shawl I've got,
Sure, to catch a cold now is indeed no joke."
But all's contested, and each is rested,
Above the hilltops now is seen the moon,
Now some made merry with a glass of sherry,
For they knew that dinner it was coming soon.

XIX.

Now if a band, Sir, had brought their stand, Sir,
Sure 'tis now they'd play God save the Queen',
Och! if I'm alive till I'm ninety-five,
Sure it's the proudest day that I'll have seen;
And now I've ended as I pretended,
This mar tion splendid in sweet "poethry;"
Ye dear town cher just hand the pitcher,
Faith 'tis myself that's getting mighty "dhry."

BARNEY MAGUIRE, Poet.

* This verse is rather sirly.—*Printer's Devil.*
† The colours are fictitious.—P. D.

## THE CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I am very young and foolish, and I hope you will pardon me for writing to you about a matter that has caused me a *great deal of perplexity*. I came out last cold season which, by the way, was the hottest winter I have ever experienced, reminding me of an Italian summer—but never mind that now—and of course I was very soon a regular attendant at those *dreary feasts* which Bombay people seem to think they *must* give, though I know they are considered *great inflictions*, but never mind that now. I must tell you that I am very retiring in my disposition, so much so as to be thought *bashful* in company, but perhaps I observe more of what is going on around me on this account than I should do if I were "louder"—I think that is the proper word—and I have been wondering and wondering for a long time past how it is that the *men*—I am trying very hard to overcome my weakness, and use bold language—are *so attentive* to the wives of their married friends, while husbands for all the entertainment they are to *their own* wives might just as well be so many Mr. Jellybys and lean their heads against the wall as he, poor creature, did, although they have't the least excuse for doing so. The husbands all seem to me—with one or two exceptions—to think they have done all that is required of them for their wives' happiness when they marry, and I have seen a man look on very unconcernedly while a *violent flirtation* has been going on between his *charming young wife* and somebody else's *husband*, or perhaps a bachelor, but the *married men* are by far *the worst*. Or the husband will deliberately compose himself *to sleep* and let his "*darling*" and his "*pet*," as no doubt he used to call her, amuse herself or be amused as if it were no concern of his.

I never saw anything like this at home—perhaps I was too young to notice it—but it is so *universal* now that I should dearly like to know whether it is the *custom of the country*, or owing to *the climate*, or *what* is the cause of it. Of course these little flirtations are *innocent enough* in themselves, and I dare say *pleasant* enough to engage in, but I don't think *married women* ought to encourage it in fairness to us *girls*. We like to receive attention as much as they do, but they feel their position is secure and so are *less timid* than we are and make the best of themselves and are often more *attractive* in consequence except—and this is the mystery I cannot penetrate—to their own husbands.

We haven't too much pleasure in Bombay, Dear Mr. Editor, and girls who have not *independent fortunes*—and how few of us have—often think and think and think about the future with more anxiety than you suspect. Of course we would like to be married, and *of course* we don't want our future husbands *spoilt by flirtations* with the wives of their neighbours, so unless it is an indispensable part of life in India, I do so hope it may be put down.—Yours innocently,

Bombay, 10th June. ADA.

P. S.—Since I wrote my letter I have read an article headed "In Society," in a paper my brother takes called *Vanity Fair*, from which it seems that the same thing goes on in England. But oh! I am so sorry, I do so hope it is a mistake.

## WHAT RAMA HAS TO SAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

DEAR EDITOR,—You will be good enough to insert the following remarks in your invaluable journal. In the letter of Major Prendergast Walsh published in the *Times* of the June 3rd, I observe, among some other proposals, made by him, one for entertaining the troops for a collation to give pleasure to the future Emperor of India on his arrival at Bombay. Before proceeding further I should quote here his words: "The troops must not be forgotten, and they too, must be allowed to toast their future King. A few thousand rupees would suffice to give the soldiers roast beef and plum pudding and wash them down in beer. I feel sure that nothing would give the Prince greater pleasure than to see the brave defenders of his Royal mother's throne and person made happy and allowed to share in the general jubilee." No doubt that the future King of England is at the same time the Emperor of India, and according to the Proclamation of the Queen, issued in 1858 to the inhabitants of India on her assuming the Government of India from the East India Company, she proclaimed that the Indians will thenceforth be considered equal to her European subjects. According to the above proclamation the English and Indian troops are equal. I want to know whether Major Prendergast Walsh means that they be equally entertained with *beef* and *plum pudding* and washed them down in *beer*. As for Indian troops, there are chiefly of two classes—one Mahomedan and the other Hindoo. The Mahomedans will not drink *beer*, and the Hindoos will not eat *beef*, such being the case, how they would be entertained with beef and beer? If he thinks that only the English troops be entertained, undoubtedly the native troops will be insulted by the act itself. He further says that it would give the Prince greater pleasure than to see the brave defenders of his Royal mother's throne and person made happy and allowed to share in general jubilee. But at the same time will he not be pleased by entertaining the Indian troops? Didn't the Indi n troops shed their blood for the English cause, forgetting their own nationality by fighting against their brethren in many wars against the Indian principalities? He recommends that a mixed Committee of Englishmen and Indians be formed so that the Prince may have a fitting reception. Englishmen may insult an Indian by the money of India, for they consider that the Indians are barbarous but such an act on the part of the learned members of the Committee and by their countrymen will give an insult not only to the Indian Army but to the citizens of India at large should they follow the example of their co-members.

AN INDIAN.

Bombay, 9th June.

# BOMBAY.

THE POSTAL THEFT CASE.—This was again called on yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, but was not gone in to and now stands adjourned to Saturday next.

ASSAULT.—Dial Ruttonsey was yesterday convicted before Mr. Nana Morojee, of having assaulted Churan Gunnoo and was sentenced to pay a fine Rs. 10.

MR. T. E. S. JONES acted as Superintendent Government Central Press, from the 4th ultimo to the 3rd inst, both days inclusive, during the absence of Mr. J. Kingsmill on privilege leave.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—Four Musselmans pleaded guilty when charged with this offence before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday, and were bound over in the sum of Rs 20 each, to be of good behaviour during the next six months.

THEFT.—Purshotum Cutchra obtained a warrant yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, against a servant formerly employed by him, named Luximon, whom he charged with the theft of ornaments, valued at Rs. 157.

UNDER the provisions of Section IX. of Bombay Act III. of 1872, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Edward M. Fogo to be a Member of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay in the room of Mr. J. K. Bythell, resigned.

BREACH OF TRUST.—A coppersmith named Hurry Chunder Gopal was yesterday charged with having committed a breach of trust by fraudulently making away with three copper utensils, entrusted to him by Balloo Somoo. Mr. Nana Morojee sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

TRESPASSING.—Cama Lalla, a Mahar, was yesterday brought before Mr. Nana Morojee, and charged with having wilfully trespassed in the house of Nana Ramchunder. The charge having been proved, his Worship sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Goolam Mahomed, who was described as above was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. C.

# EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

## THE NATIVE NEWSPAPERS IN INDIA.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, May 20.)

ATTENTION in England has been during the last day or two directed to a subject with which Anglo-Indians have long been only too familiar. The conduct of the native newspapers in India and the kind of writing which is to be met with almost daily in them has for some time past afforded matter for grave consideration to those who are best acquainted with India and its people; and the question is already being asked in many quarters whether the Indian Government is wise in permitting the wholesale dissemination of sedition among the Queen's Indian subjects without any effort to check it. Lord Northbrook's decision in the Gaekwar's case has given an additional stimulus to writing of this sort. It may be remembered that we published some time back an extract from an Indian vernacular newspaper, in which the writer pretty plainly hinted his opinion that small blame would attach to the Gaekwar even if the attempt on the life of Colonel Phayre were brought home to him, and that the act alleged against Malhar Rao was, after all, only the natural and proper way for a native Prince to deal with a troublesome British Resident. This was written while the trial was pending, but the comments which have appeared in the native press since its termination, though of less moral enormity, are perhaps of greater political danger. The *Indu Prakash*, a Mahratta journal, as published an article which has been more than once quoted by English newspapers, and in which the writer boldly denounces as a fallacy the claim set up by the British Government to be the paramount Power in India. The British Power is merely, he contends, *prima inter pares* and the native States which it protects are its equals. The Gaekwar of Baroda was thus an independent Sovereign, and the pretension of the Viceroy to depose him is openly condemned. We can well understand the impression which, according to the *Daily News*, the publication of such articles as these leaves upon the minds of Anglo-Indians "They are irritated, anxious for the future, and unable to understand why the Indian Government does not at once interfere and peremptorily forbid all discussion of the nature and extent of its authority, especially with reference to the claims of native States. Arguments like that of the *Indu Prakash* are, it is said, published in hundreds of native journals," and "thereupon the question is asked, What is the Government going to do?" Such questions, however, are much more easily asked than answered, and there are certain political junctures when an answer is more than usually difficult to find. It may well seem intolerable to some minds that a licence of treasonable writing which we have rigorously checked in Ireland should be permitted in India; and no doubt a distinction may, and indeed must in the last resort, be drawn by every Government between mere disaffected railing at the policy or character, and downright declaration of, and claim to rule. But the question of occasion is of the highest importance in any interference with the expression of public opinion, and we cannot conceal from ourselves that there could be no worse occasion for such interference than the present.

The truth is that the Indian Government has by its own unfortunate acts precluded itself from adopting a new and more vigorous policy just at present, since the penalty of doing so would be less than the immediate loss. The effects of Lord Northbrook's blunder are, in fact, continuing, and the Indian Government are even now reaping only its first fruits. They have given to a violent and seditious press a plausible ground of attack upon them, and to whatever excesses those attacks may be carried, it would only make matters worse if the Government, unless under the pressure of immediate danger to the public peace, were to enter upon any active course of retaliation. Already they have given the native newspapers, an excuse—not just, indeed, but unfortunately far too spacious—for saying that the Indian Government formed the deliberate design of crushing an obnoxious native prince; that they attempted to wrest the forms of law to this end; and that, having failed in this, they had recourse to pretext for ruining him, which involved a distinct breach of the Imperial faith. This is what the Indian Government have to put it in the power of the native newspapers to assert, and they must bear as best they may the consequences of their own errors. To lay the strong hand upon native newspapers just at the moment when we have furnished them with what will appear such legitimate grounds for hostile remark would merely be making bad worse. It would be said that under pretence of repressing seditious writing we were attempting to silence damaging criticism, and that the liberty of expression which we profess to concede to Indian opinion was as unreal and illusory a privilege as the right to a fair trial on the English system which we professed to concede to the Gaekwar. The practical conclusion of the *Daily News* on the whole matter is one which, though not perhaps for the same reasons, we are forced to accept. It is undoubtedly better for us at present, at any rate, to "look boldly at our position as strangers and conquerors in India, and to acknowledge that expressions of dissatisfaction are evils which should not surprise us, but should be patiently borne with until we have had time to reconcile the people to our rule." The situation is not a little humiliating, as that of a Government always is which has to bear with indignities because it is not able to resent them; but it is true enough that the "patient" attitude is the only one at present possible to us. It might be gratifying to the Viceroy to attempt to correct the effects of an act of weakness by an act of vigour; but it must be remembered that it is not so much an act of weakness that the Baroda blunder presents itself to the imagination of the natives of India. To them it has had too much the appearance of an act of unscrupulous policy such as they are familiar with among their own princes, but have never in recent times had a pretence for imputing to their English rulers; it has impaired our reputation for strict justice in our dealings with native subjects and feudatories; and a reputation of that sort is not to be preserved, but is only likely to be more deeply compromised by a sudden return to the methods of "strong government," of the autocratic kind.

Everything which we hear of in connection with this unfortunate business of the Gaekwar tends to show not only that Lord Northbrook committed a blunder, but that the blunder he committed was one of the worst description. There are blunders which a ruler may commit, and impair his moral ascendency over his subjects; there are others which do damage to political position, either by weakening him or by strengthening his opponents; but it is seldom that an error is disastrous in both these ways at once. Lord Northbrook, however, has contrived to exhibit the appearance of weakness to a people whom we have made it a cardinal point in our administration to impress with our strength; he has given to his policy an appearance of obliquity in the eyes of an eminently suspicious, or rather a gleefully distrustful, race; he has furnished an inexhaustible topic for hostile comment to a press of unexampled virulence and violence of language. Only an error of that most fatal order—the sentimental—could have fulfilled these various conditions with such disastrous completeness; and some but such an error could have brought such a train of difficulties behind it as this has done; so that the arrival of each fresh piece of intelligence from India since the first rumours of the intention to put the Gaekwar upon his trial has seemed to bring us word of some new insoluble problem which Lord Northbrook is never to be bound by his position to attempt to solve. Scarcely ever has a sharper lesson been read to a Viceroy of India, and Lord Northbrook or his successors must be unteachable indeed if they do not profit by it. In the meantime we have to recover in India our reputation for firmness and justice, and a first step to this will be the final abandonment of that ill-advised attempt to combine the liberal and autocratic methods of government, whereby our policy has seemed more weakness while we played the Liberal ruler, and has resembled downright injustice when we resumed the autocrat. Next, we have to free our hands for dealing strongly and sharply, if the occasion should arise, with what threatens to be a serious danger to our rule—the seditious writing of the native journals; and a first step to this will be to supply them with no more blunders to attack.

## OXFORD AND THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

MR. MONIER WILLIAMS, the Boden Professor of Sanscrit at Oxford, has published the speech he delivered in Congregation on the 13th inst., on the resolutions proposed to the House respecting the selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service. The following remarks were not published in the report of what he said, published in the University Intelligence of Friday. He said:—"I submit that we must do something effectual for securing an adequate number of students in Indian subjects. May we not, without assuming a tone of dictation, respectfully suggest to the Government of India that Indian Institutes be founded at Oxford and Cambridge, and that all selected candidates be required, after matriculating at Oxford and Cambridge, to attend lectures in these institutes, which might contain suitable lecture-rooms, libraries, (possibly museums), and become a kind of resuscitated Haileybury? The abolition of the old East India College, Haileybury, is thought by many to have been a mistake. Old Haileybury was an institution the good done by which in training men intellectually, socially, physically, may challenge comparison with that done by any other institution in the world. Some similar institution or institutions will sooner or later have to be established, either in Oxford, Cambridge or London—some reformed Haileybury with renovated functions, where the selected candidates may be brought together in one body; may undergo (so to speak) mutual attrition; may know each other and be known; may have their moral characters drawn out, tested, and attested; may be bound together by common interests, and even, if you will, by athletic exercises and the *esprit de corps* which these generate; and may prove themselves fit to govern the natives of India by showing that they can govern themselves, while under probation for two years in one locality, and not, as they are now scattered in every direction. But it may be asked, Why should such institutes be founded at Oxford and Cambridge rather than London? I reply, because Oxford and Cambridge have rich endowments at the service of the selected candidates. Here in Oxford we have already the Boden foundation, with its Professorship of Sanscrit and its four Scholarships. We have two Professors of Arabic, as well as those of Law, History, and Political Economy. Behind my own back, for the influence and *prestige* of the most ancient University in the world, with certainly fewer temptations to extravagance and dissipation than would be met with in London. But when the Government of India has helped us—as I hope it may be induced to do—by founding Indian institutes at Oxford and Cambridge, and compelling all selected candidates to attach themselves to the two ancient Universities, surely we at Oxford are bound to perform our part, to do all we can to encourage students in Indian subjects, and afford them as many facilities and advantages as possible—(1) by establishing a School of Indian Studies at this University, and (2) by allowing selected candidates to take degrees in this school after two years' residence. I do most earnestly entreat the attention of members of Congregation to the need of a School of Indian Studies at Oxford. How long is the slighting of the classical languages and literatures of 240 millions of our fellow-subjects to continue at this great centre of European classical study? Sanscrit, Persian, and Arabic are to India even more than what Greek and Latin are to Europe. Yet we, who possess India, slight Sanscrit, Persian, and Arabic more than Germany does. Let members of Congregation observe the position assigned to Sanscrit in the pages of the official *Oxford University Gazette*. How long are we to continue relegating Sanscrit to the lowest place in the subjects taught by Professors—Sanscrit, the elder sister of Greek, whose immense literature, commencing 3,000 years ago, is unsurpassed by that of Greek, for copiousness, for treasures of poetry, for marvels of elaborate diction—Sanscrit, whose system of synthesis is unequalled as a mental discipline, and whose structure affords the best grammatical training and the best clue to the solution of philological problems? Surely, it is high time the University allowed due weight to the three classical languages of 240 millions of people in the domains of the Queen of England. These three languages—Sanscrit, Persian, Arabic, with Hindustani, and with Law, History, and Political Economy—ought to form the subjects of a new School of Indian Studies. And I trust the Colleges will encourage other labourers in so important a field—not merely the selected Indian candidates—by founding Oriental Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions. Cambridge has set us an example which we can no longer delay following. Professor B. Cowell, of Cambridge, writes to me (in a letter dated the 11th of May, 1875) that he has several men who are reading Sanscrit with a view to the Indian Languages Tripos, and that some are reading for the Hebrew and Syriac Tripos in the same way. Trinity College, he informs me, gave last autumn a three years' Exhibition for Sanscrit, which was won by a very good man from the City of London School, and Trinity College offers another Exhibition next October. I conclude by expressing my earnest desire that the resolutions now before Congregation may pass, hoping they may lead to some definite legislation, and especially to our establishing a School of Indian Studies, similar to the Indian Languages Tripos at Cambridge. But I am opposed to requesting the Secretary of State for India to consider whether the candidates cannot be selected at an age which will allow of a three years' course of study, because I believe that candidates should not be allowed to compete earlier than they do now (but rather that the age should be extended to 22), and because I am of opinion that two years' residence at this University will be sufficient."

## BRITISH GENERALS.

(*Vanity Fair.*)

We have three notable instances in the present century of the disaster caused by the incapacity of British Commanders. The surrender at Buenos Ayres, the destruction of the Cabul force, and the failure to crush the mutineers at Meerut, which led the next day to the massacre at Delhi, and set all India in a blaze. Of battles which were nearly defeats, and which were only won by a profuse expenditure of life there have been many. We may mention Alburera, where but for the assumption of responsibility by a Staff officer—Lord Hardinge—the day would have been lost; and Inkerman, which was only prevented from being a most crushing defeat by the superhuman tenacity and courage of individual officers and men. Then, again, Alma was clumsily fought and unnecessarily bloody, while the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava will ever remain as a monument of the folly of the General of Division and the gallantry of those whom he sent to death. Good Generals mean not only victory, purchased at the least possible cost. It is impossible, therefore, to be too careful in their selection. A Frenchman once observed that our English army consisted of lions led by asses. This remark was intended no doubt as a salve to wounded Gallic vanity; for the lions, led by the asses, had, from the beginning of the century to the battle of Waterloo, managed to beat the French very thoroughly in every battle that must be remembered, however, that the British army had at its head the most successful and one of the most able commanders whom the world ever saw, that he was supported by Wellington's veterans, and that the period must therefore be regarded as exceptional and accidental. Certain it is that only lately has a systematic high training of officers been deemed necessary. Even now that training is not carried very far. The Staff College, it is true, under Colonel Hamley, gives a good staff officer's education, and tends moreover to develop originality. Regimental officers are required to pass certain examinations, by which it is ascertained whether they possess a moderate acquaintance with military laws, surveying, fortification, and the elements of tactics. They also, at least some of them, obtain a little occasional training at the annual manœuvres. Any one of moderate ability can, however, easily master the subjects of examination without acquiring much power of applying the knowledge which is gained. As to the manœuvres, an officer only spends on an average some fifteen days at them in the course of three years, and of other reasons they are not worth much as they might be. In the first place there is an absence of previous systematic instruction; in the second place both Generals and Umpires are frequently themselves by no means proficient in tactics. The Umpires are, indeed, for the most part officers more familiar with the office and study, Engineers being chosen whenever available. It generally happens that the odd men of a division are taken, and a regimental officer is seldom appointed.

There are not more than two British Generals of standing who, though untested as Commanders in-Chief might yet presumably, without great rashness, be entrusted with the command of a British army in a European war. These two are Lord Sandhurst and Sir Hugh Lysons. Lord Strathnairn has proved himself a first rate General in India, and is in our opinion a born strategist and tactician. Lord Napier also has seen much of Oriental warfare, has in India and China done good work as a brigade and division leader, and in Abyssinia he conducted with skill and perfect success a purely Engineer's campaign. Lord Napier has, however, seen nothing of European war, and in Lord Strathnairn's case there is this grave drawback, that he is seventy-two. Of younger Generals there are several of whom it may be said that there is every reason to believe that they would command a division in the field with credit. Such are General Smith, lately a Brigadier at Aldershot, Generals Herbert, Arthur Hardinge, Sir Garnet Wolseley Sir Alfred Horsford, Sir Charles Stavely, Sir Lautour Simmons, and Sir Thomas Steele. Considering, however, what a host of generals there are on the active list, it is not very encouraging to find that we can count on our fingers the number of those of whom it can be confidently predicted that it would be safe to entrust them with high commands in the event of a European war. There is no doubt plenty of material of which good Generals are to be made; but our system is so bad that the material in question is not worked up, ambition is not stimulated, and the best men are not brought forward. The Duke of Wellington or a Marlborough is only produced once in a century. There are probably, however, many men capable of emulating the deeds of a Wolfe, an Abercromby, a Moore, a Stewart, a Lynedoch, a Hill, a Cornwallis, and a Napier, if they had the opportunity. The good men do not, however, save in a long war, get the chance of showing their ability. Practically, officers rise to the rank of Generals simply because they have lived a certain number of years. Provided they are not absolute fools, they are almost certain, unless their career is prematurely cut short by death, to become eventually general officers. It is true that because they hold the rank of General they are not necessarily selected for commands, but, as a matter of our system of promotion the average of capacity is low, and the choice of really good men limited. There are on the active list of general officers, including those belonging to the Indian army, 556 Generals. From among these it would be difficult to select a score who can be classed as first-class men. Yet were we to send on to the Continent an army of six infantry divisions and one of cavalry, we should require at least twenty-four Generals. Thus it appears that in case of a European war all our really first rate Generals would be required for the army in the field, and that none would be left for commands in England and the colonies. Surely this is a fact quite sufficient to alarm us at the dearth of human horses. In other professions the best men come to the front at a comparatively early age. In the army alone are positions of importance chiefly confided to middle aged mediocrity.

A man is not appointed a judge or law-officer of the Crown because he has lived a certain number of years, and has not shown himself to be absolutely incapable. A surgeon or physician does not attain eminence simply because he has practised a long time without having been censured by a coroner's jury. An Admiral on the active list is as a rule a man superior in ability and professional skill to his professional juniors. An architect or civil engineer does not find his fame increase unless his ability grows with his age. It may be said that though men do not become Generals by selection they obtain commands through that process. As a matter of fact, interest has as much as merit to do with getting commands—that is to say, a man may be a good officer and have to wait long for a command, while an indifferent officer with interest is sure to be employed at once. Several instances of men utterly destitute of qualifications, but who now hold, or have within the last few years held, most important commands might be pointed out. No man feels sure that his merit alone will obtain him a command, and it is a common saying that unless supported by interest a military career is at an end as soon as the rank of Major-General is attained. Again, it is the practice to consider merit to be the accident of having taken part in a campaign. A little reflection will show that a fool may go through half-a-dozen campaigns without acquiring capacity, and that many excellent officers have from ill-luck never seen a shot fired. But what we complain of is that, with the best intentions in the world, the authorities have but a limited field for selection seeing that many able officers remain till well advanced in middle age buried in the obscurity of the lower ranks, and that the list of general officers is crowded with mediocre or absolutely incapable men. A general officer ought to be a man whom the Commander-in-Chief considers capable of performing a general officer's functions; but if for one appointment the Horse Guard has to select a man from twenty nominal candidates, of whom only one is a first-rate officer, and of the remaining nineteen sixteen are disqualified by age, infirm health, or want of capacity, choice comes to an end. What we should like to see would be selection, if not in the lower ranks at least for the rank of General. There are thirty general officers, leaving out the Horse Guards staff borne on the estimates, and not one we believe was promoted to the rank of General because he was the Colonel best fitted for high command. Several of these also would not, or certainly ought not, to be appointed to the command of a brigade or division in the field. The optimists would say that in case of war the authorities could take some smart Colonels and give them higher local and temporary rank. Local and temporary rank is, however, a mistake. If a man is deemed capable of performing higher functions than those which belong to his rank, and it is considered desirable to entrust such functions to him he should receive the permanent promotion. If may be argued that when a large increase of Generals for a temporary purpose only is required, it is more economical to grant local and temporary rank Either, however, the officers receiving such temporary promotion are confirmed in their temporary or they revert to their former rank. If confirmed, nothing has been gained by making the rank temporary in the first place. If not confirmed, the officer reverts to his former position with a feeling that he is performing functions inferior to his capacity. It would, in our opinion, be much better to adopt a system something like the following:—No Colonel to be promoted to the rank of Major-General on the active list save by selection, and no Colonel to be thus selected unless he is one in every way qualified to perform the duties of Major-General under any circumstances. The present preposterously large number of Lieutenant and Major Generals to be reduced till only sufficient remain to fill the posts normally assigned to them, with a margin of 50 per cent. to allow for emergencies, intervals of rest, sick leave, &c. Major-Generals to be removed from the active list at sixty; Lieutenant-Generals at sixty-five, with the proviso that if specially recommended by the Commander-in-Chief, and certified by a medical board to be still active and in good health, they may be retained on the active list till sixty-five and seventy respectively. A full General not to be subject to compulsory retirement on account of age. The number of Field-Marshals and full Generals not to exceed thirty, exclusive of members of the Royal Family. The half pay of all general officers to be such as would enable them with economy to keep up their position on that pay alone, and the pay of those who are employed to be a substantial prize. Were some such scheme adopted there would be a slight saving in the estimates, and an immense gain in the way of efficiency. A stimulus would be afforded to ambition, which would be felt in every rank, down to the very lowest; for men are satisfied with a small income at first, if they think that eventually they will obtain a prize. At present the pay in the lower ranks of the army is miserably small, and, save in India, even a Lieutenant-General is fortunate if, with allowances included, he obtains £2,000 a year.

In the Army List the names of 556 Generals are recorded, and the total number of general officers in military employ all over the world is less than sixty. Of the remainder—nearly 500—a large proportion are utterly unfit from age or bad health for performing any active duty. A few who are young and healthy do not wish for employment; but there are probably some 200, who, so far as physical qualities are concerned, are waiting anxiously for an opportunity to serve. Among these are a few very good men, but the large majority are decidedly inferior to the functions which they aspire to perform. Such a state of things cannot be deemed satisfactory.

Ere concluding, we would call attention to the absurd and pernicious practice of in some cases employing officers in duties inferior and in others superior to their rank. Lieutenant-General is supposed to be the title of the officer commanding a division, and Major-General a commanding brigade. This is clearly a meaningless arrangement, made simply on account of economy, and the sooner rank and duties are harmonised the better. The whole system of rank as regards general officers is, however, without sense, for no one can pretend that to maintain on the active list some 500 Generals who have no commands is anything but supremely absurd.

## PORTRAITS IN OIL.

'WHALLEY.'

(*The World.*)

HE is the one member of the House of Commons on whom by universal consent and undeviating usage the complimentary prefix of 'Mr.' is never bestowed. It matters not whether it be a door-keeper or telegraph boy at St. Stephen's, a policeman in the corridor or a loafer in the lobby, a brother senator, a Peterborough Constituent, or that influential member of the Liberal party, the porter at the Reform Club, who could probably have been of serious assistance to Lord Hartington on one or two critical occasions—no human being was ever yet heard to speak of the junior member for the cathedral town of Northamptonshire as anything else but 'Whalley.' If you ask your next door neighbour in the smoking carriage if he has seen Whalley, or when among the rear benches on the Speaker's left, amid a tempest of derision and disapproval, jeers, hootings, and laughter, that literally deafens you, and even seems to arouse the Prime Minister from his chronic somnolence; or if you put these inquiries in the lowest menial connected with the Commons House of Parliament, the answer is invariably conveyed in the same curt trochaic disyllable, 'Whalley.' If at the close of the Derby week you meet the Midland train at Peterborough station, and, bound there for two hours, seek to weary the monotony of your delay by a stroll in Peterborough town; if under the shadow of that grand old fane you espy a gentleman talking with half-a-dozen constituents or other loungers of the street, or simpering feebly upon the passing pedestrians from a particularly dowdy britska or phaeton, and you once more put an interrogation as to the identity of the prominent figure, it is still the same reply which you receive, delivered in the same tones of contemptuous amusement—'Whalley.' Yet Dr. Kenealy's sole friend in the House of Commons presents an appearance far superior to that of a considerable number of members of Parliament. If his head sometimes lacks the dignity it is still covered with the snow of years. Looking at the man, one would not say that there was any reason why his person should be scanned with supercilious contempt. Whalley. It is the essence of the Constitution that interests shall be represented as well as individuals; and the member for Peterborough represents an interest which is large and powerful—that of besotted stupidity and perverse folly wherever they are to be found. It is all very well to say that the electors of Peterborough, if they knew what they were about, would not return Whalley to Parliament. It is precisely because they do know what they are about that they return him. They return him because, like the large-minded and disinterested body of politicians which they are, they recognise the patriotic duty of finding a place in the House of Commons for a man who strikes a responsive chord in the breast of all the shallow-pated, addle-headed beings of the country. There is something quite pathetic in the fidelity with which Peterborough fulfils its predestined task. Whalley is the fate of Peterborough, and without Whalley Peterborough could as soon get on as without its cathedral. Local craze, it may be observed, are not uncommon to cathedral towns. In 1853 Whalley was unseated for Peterborough on petition, and was kept out of Parliament for six years. Then came the election of 1859. Peterborough was faithful to its first love and obedient to its constitutional mission, and once more welcomed to its embrace its Whalley!

It might sound harsh to say that as the O'Gorman is a portentous satire upon the common sense of the electors of Waterford city, and the 'provision-merchant' Biggar a stigma upon the decent feelings of the constituents of the country Cavan, so Whalley is an eyesore to parliamentary dignity, an impediment to parliamentary business, an individual who is at the same time an institution of whom it is impossible to see either the utility or the ornament. That undoubtedly is the opinion of the House of Commons. Whalley does not even amuse, he simply wearies; but then how many people do weary, and how few amuse! Whatever Whalley touches he immediately covers with ridicule and contempt. Thus, in a degree infinitely greater than Kenealy, has he made Orton and his woes by words in the House of Commons. It is the same with Protestantism. One is half tempted to think at times that the Jesuits, whose ubiquitously infernal ingenuity and activity are prime articles in the creed of Whalley, must be secretly instrumental in securing his return at Peterborough, and that for the purpose of showing how the Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

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C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

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WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

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PARIS.

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## PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—MAY 22.

THE FIRST SERMON.

Aunt. "Well, Daisy, how did you like 'Church' yesterday?"

Daisy. "O, Aunty, they were all so Quiet and looked so Cross, I thought I must 'a' screamed!"

INACCURATE EUPHEMISM.

WHY are lodgings to let almost always advertised not as "Rooms" but "Apartments" or "Apartments" for Single Gentlemen are all very well; but surely "Togetherments" would be more suitable to Man and Wife.

MINISTERIAL INFANTICIDE.

ONE of the measures at present before Parliament is an "Infanticide Bill." Will that, if it passes, prevent the usual Massacre of the Innocents? If it does not pass, will it call itself a victim to the crime which it was proposed to check?

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CHITLING, who is a Master Mason, came up from the country by a fast train expressly to be present at the Installation. The notion of Chitling being "Master" anywhere seems rather amusing to Mrs. C., who is autocratic in the domestic circle.

IRISH TRANQUILLITY.

Is not the title of "The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill" a misnomer? Had it not better be the Peace Enforcement Bill? Or is it peace, Pat, when there is no peace? To be sure, there is something in the idea, that an Irish Bill should have an Irish title.

CURIOUS.

English Tourist (in Ireland). "Tell me, Waiter, at what time does the First Train leave for Clonmel?"

Waiter. Is it the Furret Thrain, Sor? I'm not rightly shure. The Noice Thrain up used to lave at Ha'f-past Noine—but faix it goes at Tin now, and there's no Furret Thrain now at all at all. But I'll ax at the Bar, Sorr!"

TOO COMMUNICATIVE BY HALF.

Suspicious-looking Party. "That's a fine Pup o' yours Master."

Mr. Verdant Green (with pride.) "I should think he was! Why, I gave Fifteen Guineas for him when he was Six Weeks old, and he's worth there times as much now!"

[Suspicious-looking Party has quite a weakness for valuable Pups, and mentally makes a note of Mr. V. G.'s residence for the future.]

THE LATEST ODDS.

THE Odd Persons (in Society) who pay regularly a Sab bath visit to "the Zoo," and yet object to the opening o the Brighton Aquarium on Sundays.

The Odd Persons (belonging to the School-boards) who think the best way to educate the Child is to starve the Mother.

The Odd Persons (in the Army) who profess to hold Cash in utter contempt, and yet haggle and argue about the price of an exchange and the rate of a bonus.

The Odd Persons (in the City) who represent themselves as simple old Soldiers, or simple old Soldiers, and yet object to the holding of the Royal Commission upon Foreign Loans.

The Odd Persons (in the Country) who, in spite of recent disclosures, still insist upon investing their money in South American Securities.

The Odd Persons (in Trade) who object to the Adulteration of Food, and yet patronise their customers by visiting the Co-operative Stores originated by the gentlemen of the Civil Service.

And, lastly, the very Odd Persons (for further particulars, see Red Book) who imagine that fame and fortune are to be secured at any time upon the Turf or in the City by merely refraining from acting "on the even."

"THAT UNHAPPY NOBLEMAN."

(See Whalley on Castro, House of Commons, May 11.)

THE Tichborne Claimant, in convict raiment,
Is picking oakum in a Dartmoor cell,
And in that gehenna he finds no sesame
And salts and blue pill, when he don't feel well.

He's growing thinner on the prison dinner,
He misses his brandy-and-water cold;
So sadder and wiser, he writes to the *Titer*,
And asks Mr. Whalley, kindly to be told,

Those times, my Whalley, seem almost jolly,
When the House bade you sing as to speak unfit.
Now with Kenealy, of mouth unsavoury,
For Coventry songless and sad you sit!

But weep not for Orton, if less sweet than short, on
His nut might be split pallas:
Reduced abdomen is a healthy omen,
For one of his size shut within four walls.

Three agents of evil—world, flesh, and devil,—
Our sponsors should teach us to renounce.
But while the first keep the latter (off the case),
Repentance is gammon, remorse but bounce.

From two of those three,—world and flesh,—we see,
Thanks to Dartmoor and diet, the Claimant's at peace;
With the third and worst while he still is cursed,
As his friend, please don't ask for his release!

'TWIXT CZAR AND KAISER.

(What passed at Berlin; From Different Stand-points.)

ACCORDING TO THE FRENCH.

The Kaiser. Sire, France is the greatest nation in the world. Paris is the Mistress of Civilisation. I dread both France and Paris. Help me to crush them, and name your own price.

The Czar. You are right, Sire! France is the greatest nation in the world. Paris is the Mistress of Civilisation. But both are invincible! Sire, you are answered!

ACCORDING TO THE GERMANS.

The Czar. Sire, as the Head of the Great fatherland as the Sovereign of Sovereigns, I beseech you to put your august foot upon my wayward Ally.

The Kaiser. What have you done to deserve the honour, O my son? However—kneel!

ACCORDING TO THE BELGIANS.

The Kaiser. We will be business-like. You can take Turkey and Belgium. Provided they are not in the German State. I will crush France, and to you I leave that tiny but troublesome Island. You understand me?

The Czar. Perfectly, England. I accept the bargain.

ACCORDING TO THE AMERICANS.

The Kaiser. I guess the United States is a fine country—and just raised a century!—yes, Siree;

The Czar. I guess it is so, Colonel!

ACCORDING TO THE ITALIANS.

The Kaiser. What did Francis Joseph say to Victor Emmanuel at Venice, Sire? Ask him, Sire, ask him?

The Czar. A thousand pardons, Sire,! If you wish to know, ask him yourself. No offence, Sire; but ask him yourself.

ACCORDING TO THE RUSSIANS.

The Kaiser. Sire, I wish to hear your opinion upon a subject very dear to my heart. Do you think my new crown suits my complexion?

The Czar. Really, Sire, I must take time for consideration.

ACCORDING TO THE ENGLISH.

The Kaiser. Permit me, Sire, to sing you one of Bismarck's last new songs—a sweet little thing, of his own composition—"Come, lovely Peace." Will you kindly join in the chorus?

The Czar. With pleasure, Handel's, though, is it not?

The Kaiser. Bismarck's. At least he says it's his; and what's his is mine: so I never contradict him. Hark Don't you hear him?

The pipes of Bismarck and Gorts-chakoff are heard in the distance.

Sound approaches. Enter Bismarck, followed by Gorts-chakoff.

The Czar. A thought strikes me. Let's have a dance!

The Kaiser. It will reassure Europe. Come!—a nous deux. If this Prince will give us the air.

Bismarck. Just you set the step, Sire. I'll make the music keep time to it; never fear!

Kaiser and Czar dance. Bismarck pipes. Air, "Come, lovely Peace!" [At least the air sounds like it.]

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